

FLAM: ANASTATIC:

Priming: Society:

H. D. 1866:

G. R. MACKARNESS: MA:

HON: SEC:

W. F. Francis: Dec: 12/66.

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The Elam Anastatic Drawing Society.
1866.



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The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

THIS Society was established in the year 1859, at Ilam, in the County of Stafford, for the purpose of collecting amateur drawings in pen and ink, from all parts of the kingdom, to be printed in an annual volume. The sketches are intended to illustrate the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, the scenery, churches, manor-houses, and monastic ruins of the land—with special *preference* for those subjects of which there exist few, if any, published engravings.

It is obvious that numerous as are the illustrated works on topography and architecture which yearly issue from the press, there are yet thousands of interesting subjects of which no print or engraving can be procured.

This Society's publications, therefore, if well supported, might prove of considerable value to the antiquarian and the archæologist, and usefully supplement the various architectural journals, &c., whose funds do not admit of profuse illustration.

For the sake of reference and appropriate classification, the sketches are arranged according to the respective dioceses in which the sketches are found; and it is thought probable that members will take a special interest in getting as many illustrations as possible of the remarkable and comparatively unknown features of their own particular neighbourhood from year to year.

Seven volumes have now been published, containing nearly 300 sketches, principally of views in England, but comprehending also subjects from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

The subscription is 10s. 6d. annually, for which each member receives the annual volume at Christmas. Those who contribute sketches, which are accepted, will receive also 10 copies of each of their own drawings. Sketches should be sent to the Secretary as early as possible in the year.

It is considered needless here to give any description of the mode of drawing in Anastatic ink. Any one who is desirous of a full and explicit account of the whole process may obtain it, by post, from *Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Ipswich*, whose little pamphlet (price 6d.), affords all the needful information.

At the request of several members of the Society, foreign sketches are admitted, and will be appended at the end of the volume.

N.B. Members of the Society are requested to make the objects of the Society known among their friends who may be interested in such subjects. Non-subscribers' sketches will not be refused if worthy of insertion.

All communications to be addressed to

REV. G. R. MACKARNESS, Hon. Sec.,

Dec. 1866.

Ilam Vicarage, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

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1866.

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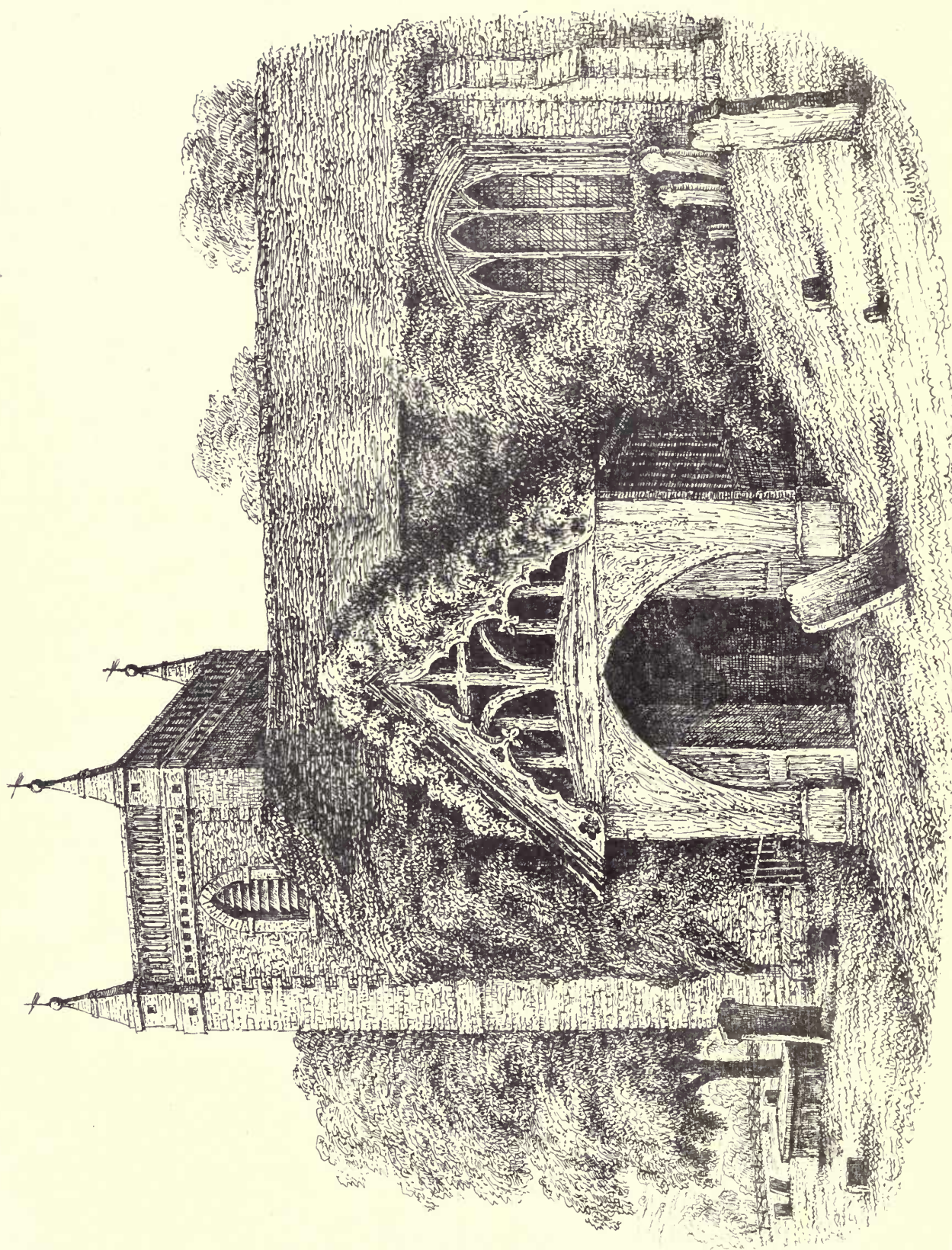
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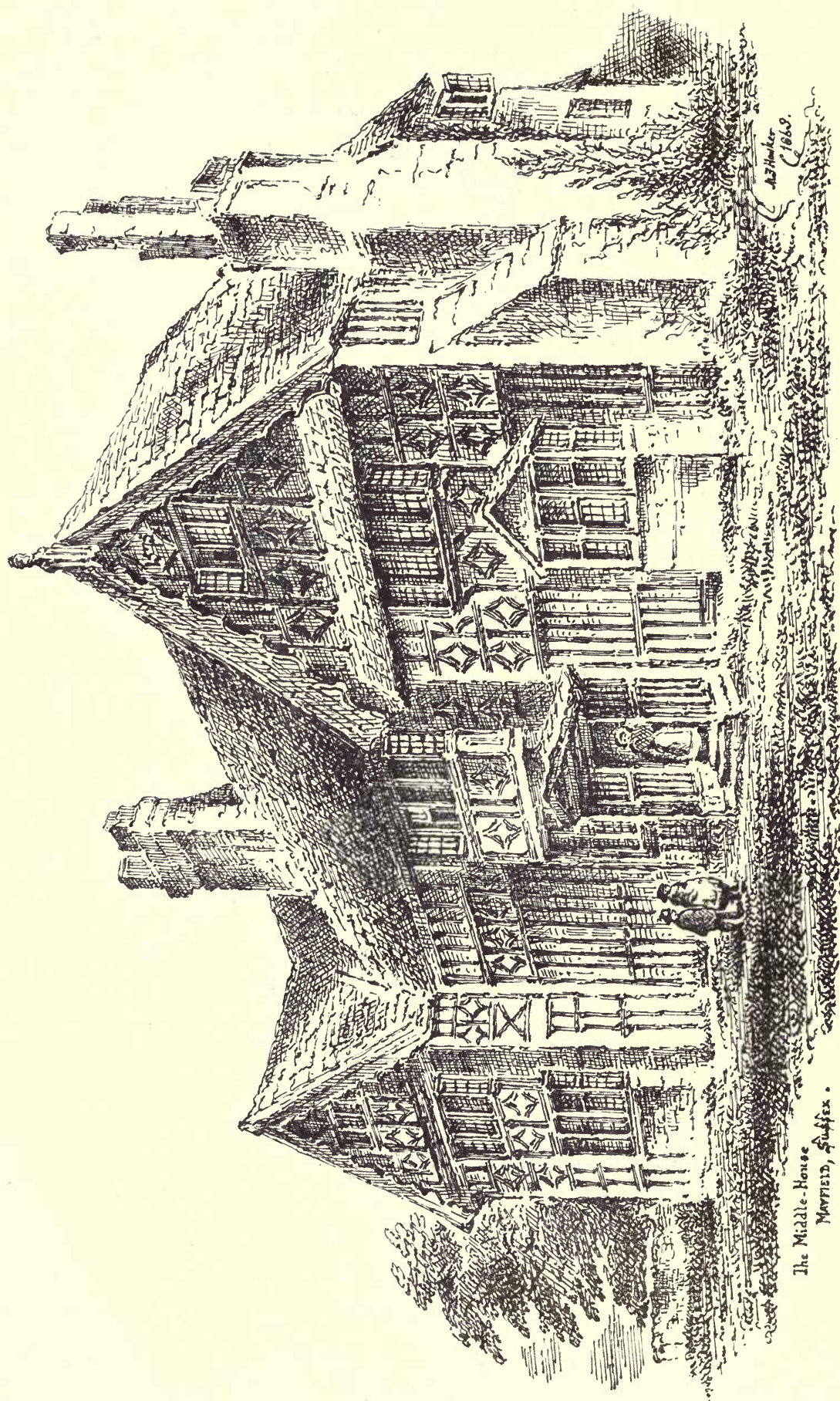


— SHOREHAM (Kent.) —

Porch of Shoreham Church, near Sevenoaks, Kent. (*Capt. Whitty.*) There is no doubt that a church stood in Norman times on the site of the present building, no part however of which is of earlier date than the 17th century, except the north wall of the nave, and the porch, which is very interesting. The oak jambs, being above six feet of solid timber, must have been growing trees at least a thousand years.

There is a fine screen in the interior running across the whole width of the nave and south aisle. It is perhaps almost the only one of its style and character in this part of England.

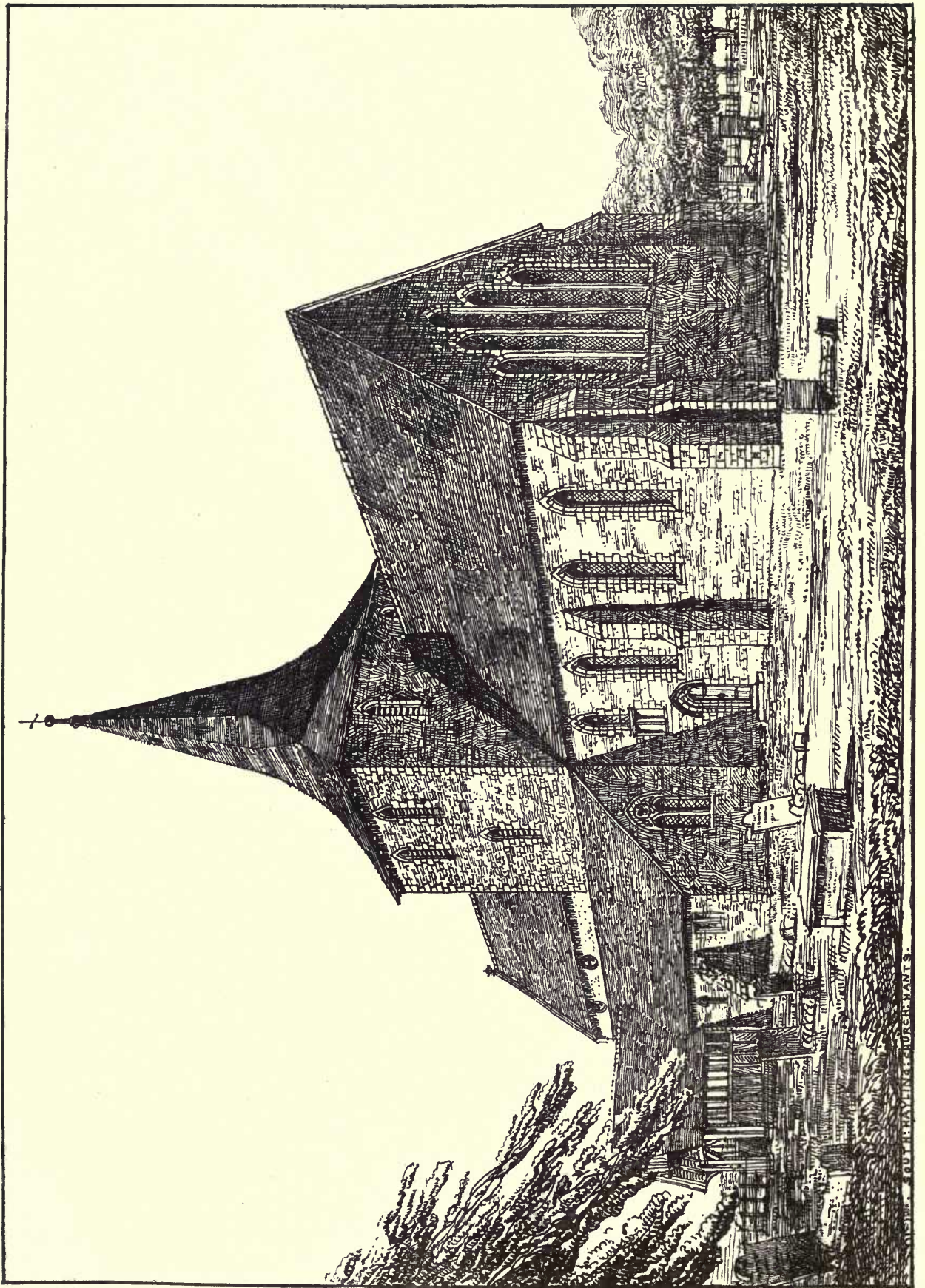
Two successive vicars of Shoreham covered the long period of 110 years in their incumbencies. The first was Dr. Wm. Wall, the well-known author of the book on *Infant Baptism*. He is buried in front of the chancel screen, and a brass plate records his meritorious labours during his tenure of the vicarage of Shoreham from 1674 to 1727. His successor was Mr Vincent Perronet, the great friend of John Wesley (who often officiated in this church), and died in 1784.



The Middle House
Marrick, Suffolk.

The Middle House, Mayfield, Sussex. (*Miss Hasker*.) This ancient house, situated in the village street of Mayfield, is a good specimen of timber ornamentation.

It bears the date 1575 on each gable.

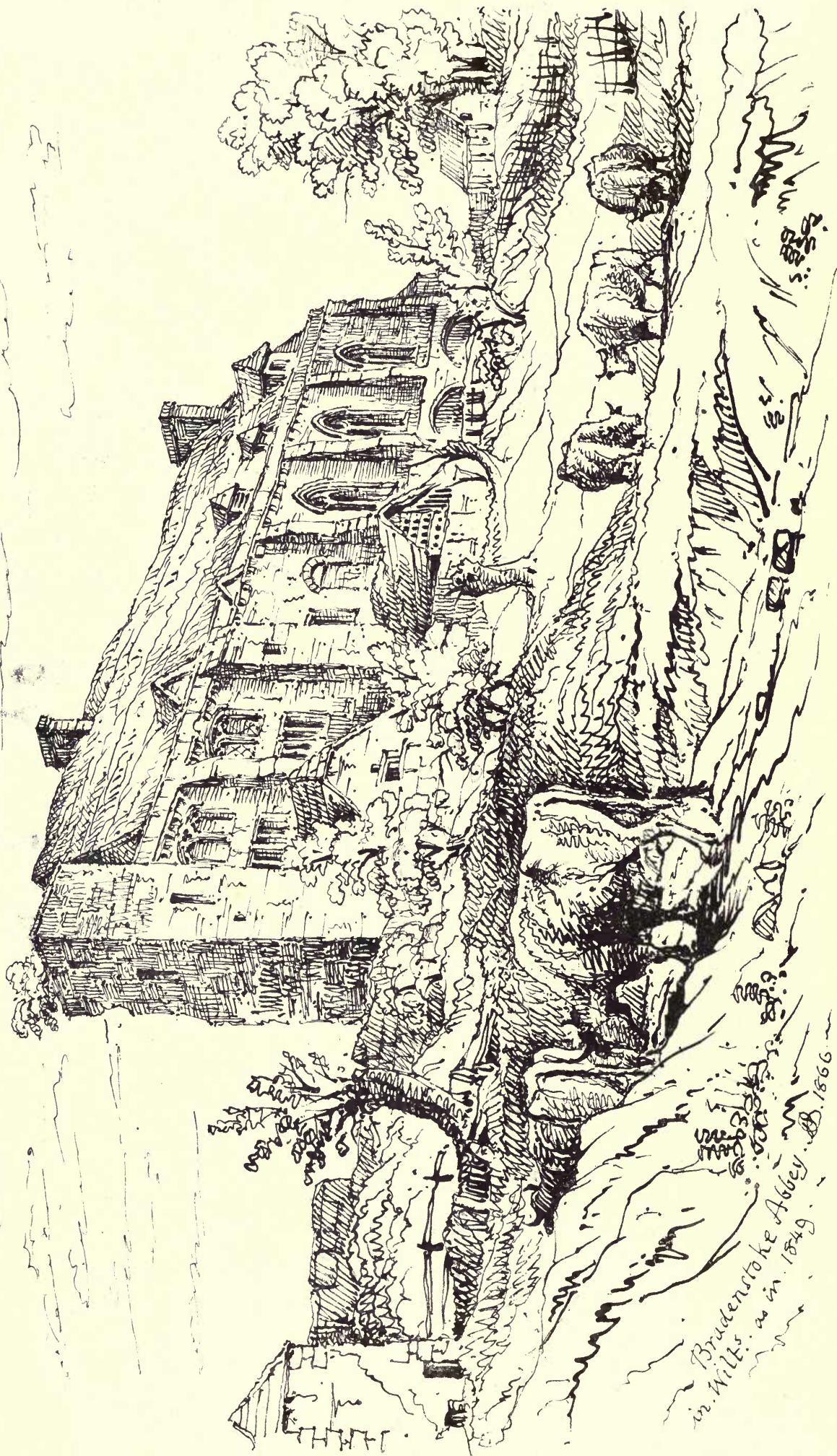


South Hayling Church, Hants. (*J. O. Scott, Esq.*) This is one of the two churches situated on Hayling Island, in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth. Its style is between Early English and Decorated. The details, and especially the carving, are of the very best quality; the nave arcade is remarkably beautiful.

The present church replaced an older one which was destroyed by a flood in the reign of Edward I.

There is a yew tree in the churchyard which measures nearly 30 feet round the trunk.

The church is shortly to be restored by Mr. Street.



Brudenstoke Abbey
in Wilt. as in 1849. B. 1866

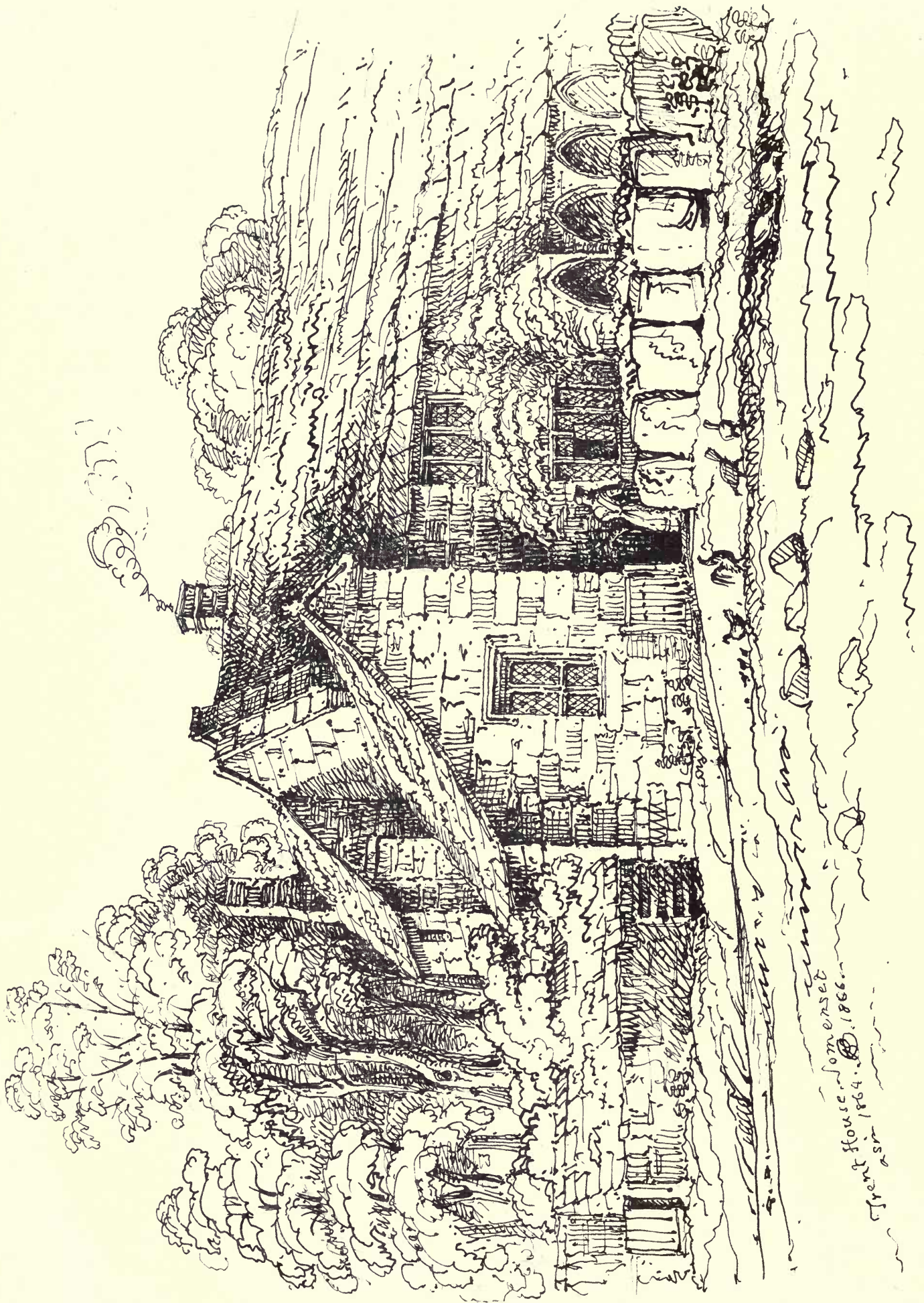
Bradenstoke Priory, Wilts. (*Rev. J. Brooke*). Bradenstoke Priory stands upon a hill, overlooking the Great-Western Railway, about six miles east of Chippenham. It is in the parish of Lyneham. A house of Regular Canons of S. Augustine, or Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the B. V. Mary, was founded here 13th April, A.D. 1142, by Walter Devreux, of Salisbury, and Sibil Chaworth his wife.

The church of the priory has been long since destroyed. Our view represents the existing remains of the monastic building, now used as a farm-house. In "Buck's Views" there is a plate of it as it appeared in 1732, since which time it seems to have undergone some alterations, as the buttresses are now connected by semicircular arches, which do not appear in Buck's plate. A large perpendicular window, also seen in that engraving, has disappeared.

The building, which is in a dilapidated condition, still contains a very fine wooden roof, of which an engraving is given in Mr. J. Parker's edition of "Rickman's Architecture," (p. 181,) and a good vaulted cellar.

A very fine carved stone chimney-piece, of later style, which formerly stood in an apartment supposed to have been "the Prior's room," (of which a plate is given in "The Builder," vol. vii, p. 387) was removed a few years ago, by the late proprietor.

The Priory was purchased at the Dissolution, by Sir Richard Brocas, from whom it passed through various hands to its present possessor, G. Goldney, Esq. See "Collections for North Wilts, by John Aubrey, with Notes and Additions by the Rev. J. E. Jackson."



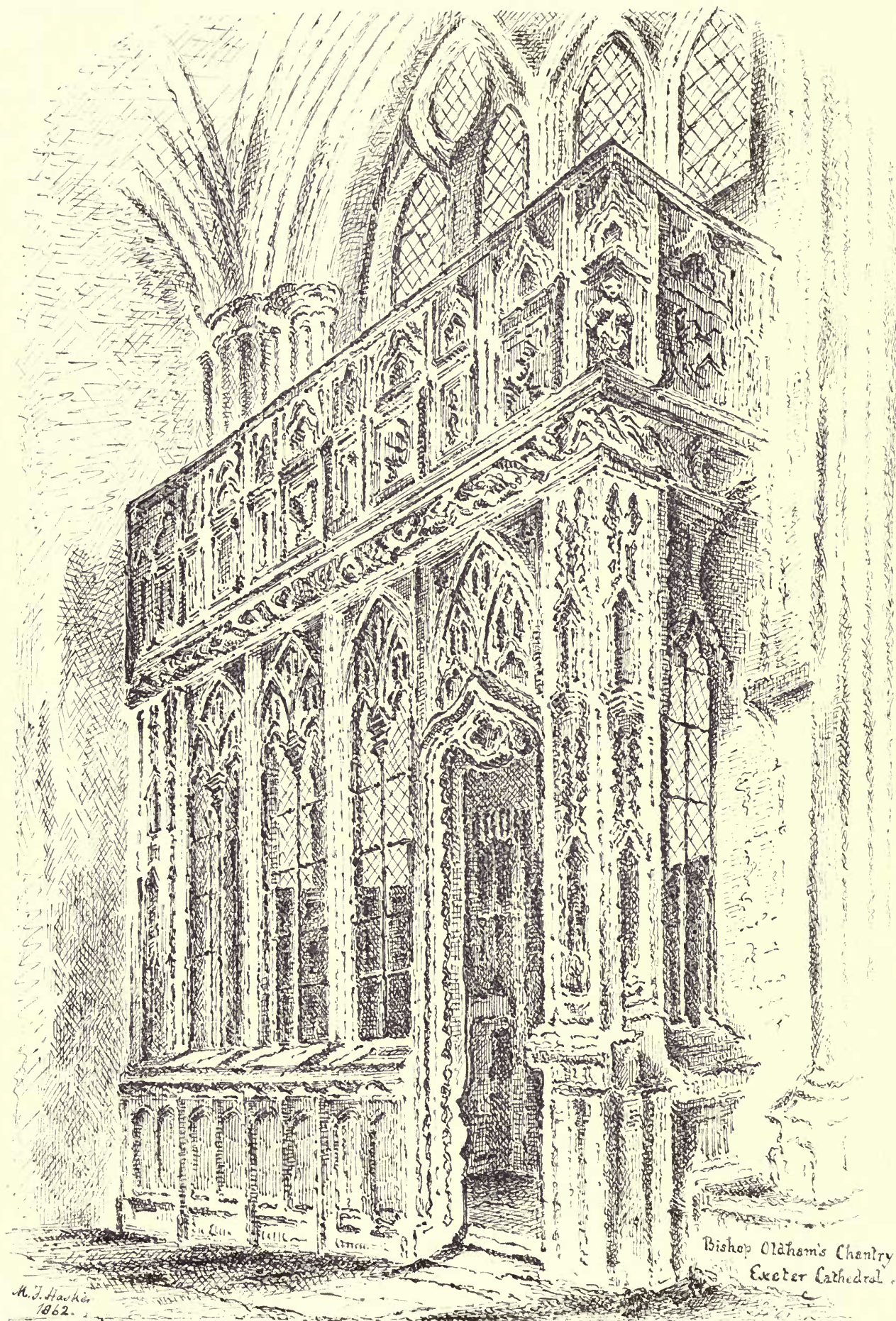
Front House, Somerset
1864. 1866.

Trent House, Somersetshire. (Rev. J. S. Brooke). This was one of the last places of refuge sought by Charles II, in his long and eventful flight after the disastrous battle of Worcester (September 3, 1651.)

Having, after various halting places, arrived at Abbot's Leigh in Gloucestershire, from his early retreat at Boscobel, he remained there four days. From thence, still riding before Miss Lane (who had come with him on a pillion from Bentley), the king, disguised as her groom, and yeleft Will Jackson, arrived, after sleeping a night at Castle Cary, on September 17th, at Trent House, in Somersetshire, the residence of Colonel Wyndham. Here he remained with his faithful friends several days, and then made an attempt to embark from Charmouth in Dorsetshire, but was unsuccessful; his whole plan being defeated by the wife of the captain whose vessel he had engaged, locking up her husband for fear of the penalty denounced against all who should aid the king in his escape.

Having again sought the security of Trent, where he remained another fortnight, he found his way, after sundry hair-breadth escapes, to Brighthelmstone, (October 14th) riding before Miss Coningsby, as he had previously before Miss Lane. From thence, having succeeded in engaging another small vessel, he at length effected his escape, and was, with his devoted follower, Lord Wilmot, landed safely at the small town of Fescamp, on the coast of France.

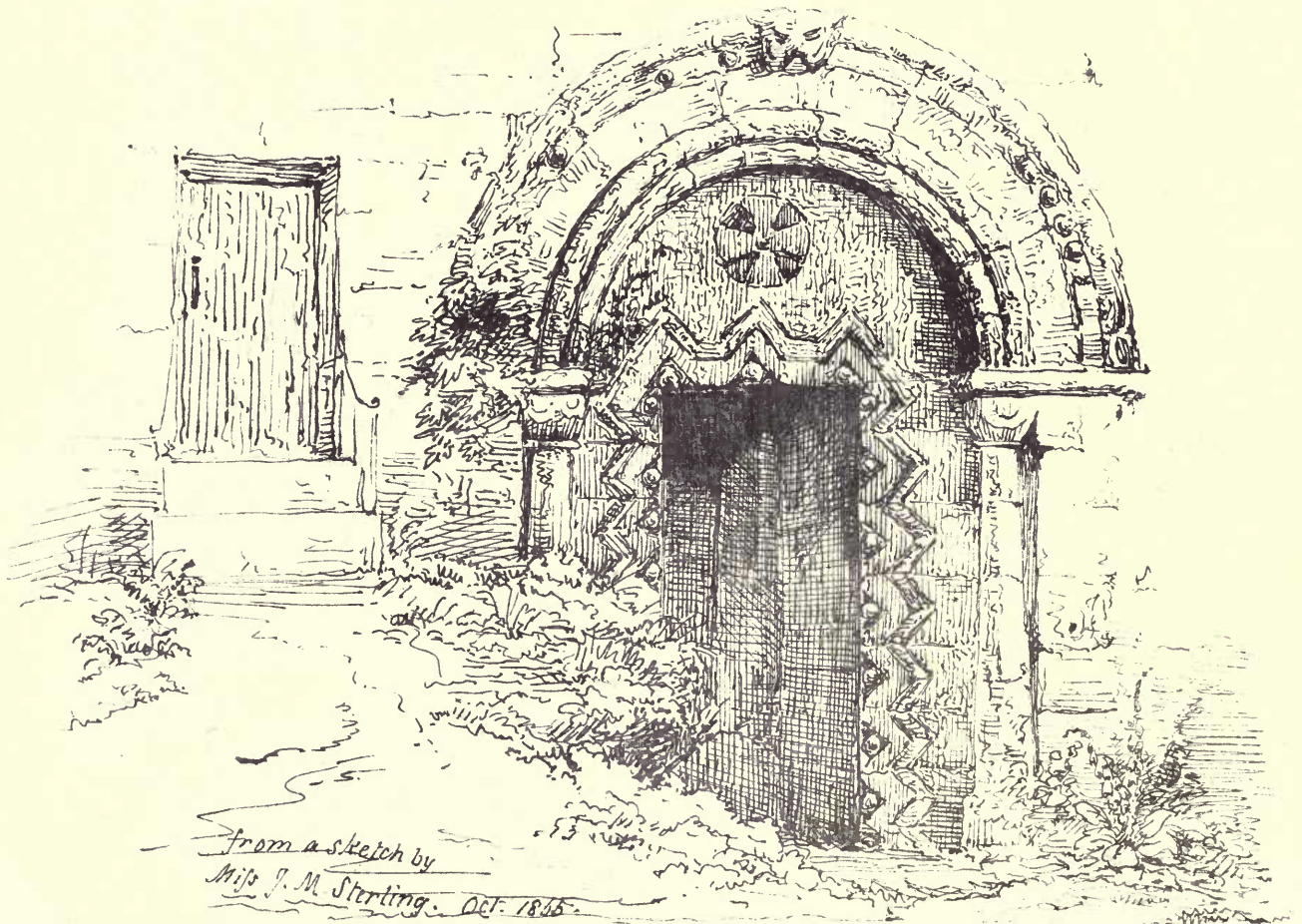
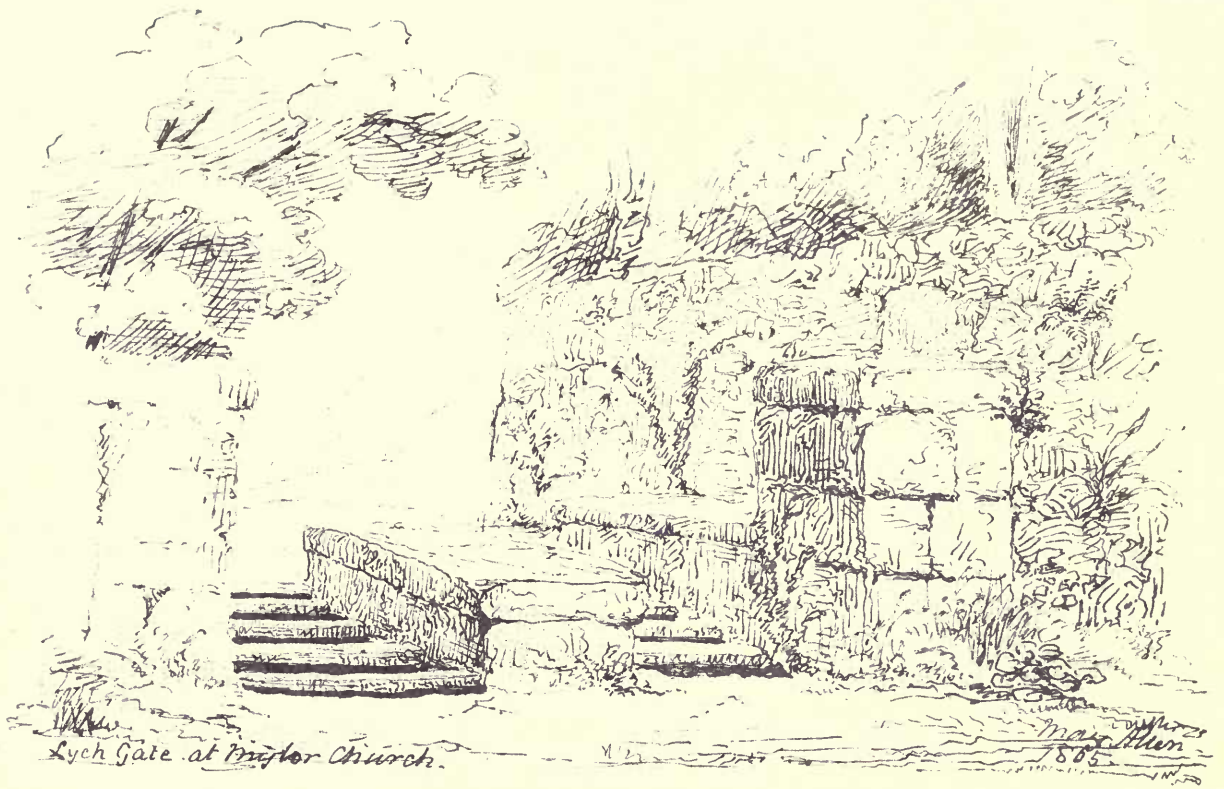
The two upper windows, as shewn in the sketch, are those of the room called "my Lady Wyndham's," which King Charles occupied, and from which there is a secret passage down through the attached building on the left.



Bishop Oldham's Chantry, Exeter Cathedral. (*Miss Hasker*.) Bishop Oldham died 1519. His chantry, dedicated to our Saviour, remains in the south choir-aisle. Within, under the east window are a series of sculptures terribly shattered, representing the Annunciation, the Resurrection, and the Nativity.

The Bishop's effigy, once richly coloured, lies in a niche in the south wall.

Bishop Oldham was a friend of Bishop Fox, and assisted him in the founding of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.



NORTH DOORWAY MYLOR CHURCH.

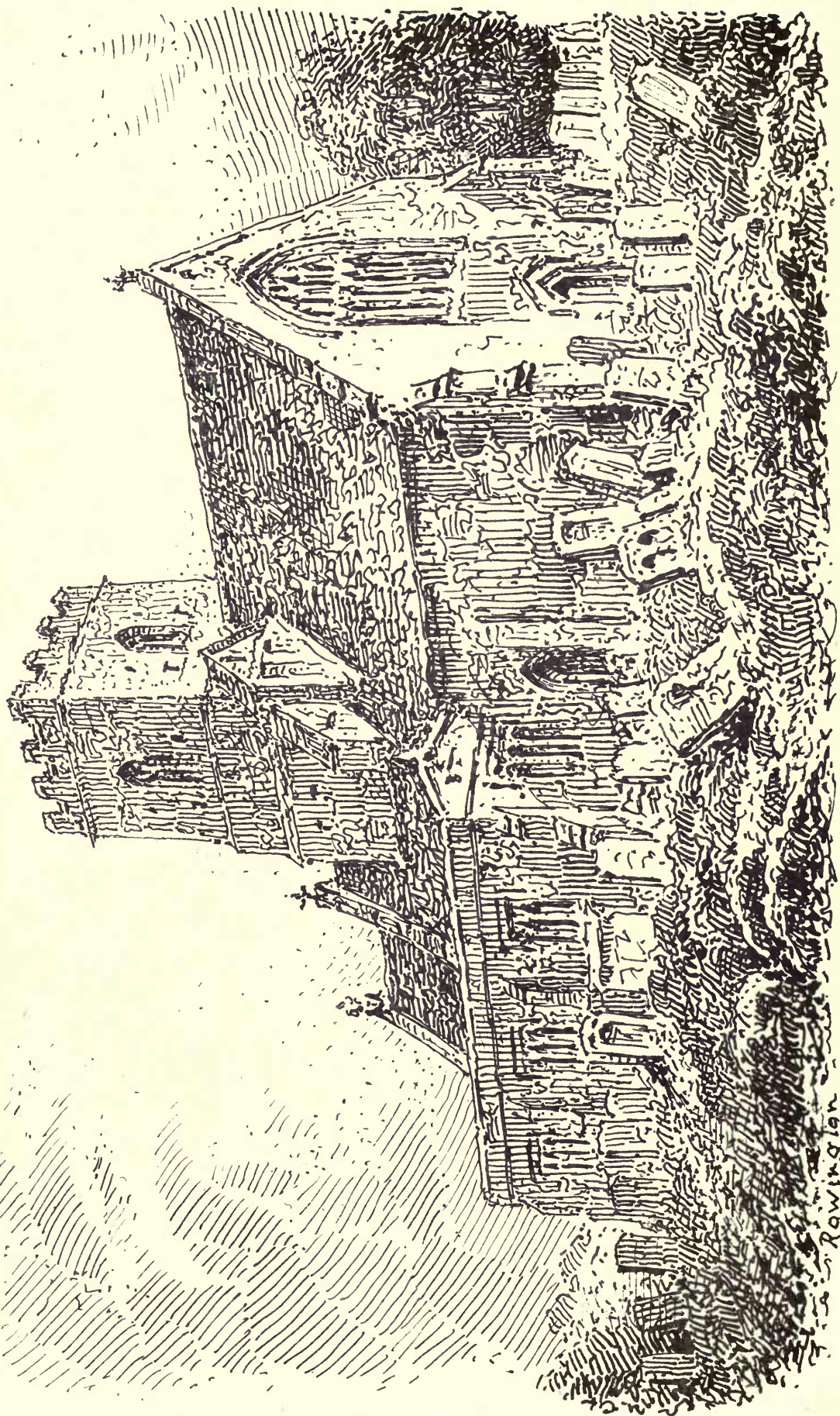
North Doorway and Lych Gate of Mylor Church, Cornwall. (*Miss Allen.*) This curious old church stands beside the harbour of Falmouth. On crossing the Cornish stile which forms the Lych Gate (it is simply a pit dug and covered in with bars of granite, a long stone being placed in the middle for the reception of the coffin and a seat on one side for the mourners) you ascend to the church, passing the bell turret, which is quite detached from the rest of the building. There is, however, a small western tower to the church itself. There are but few architectural features of interest now remaining, except the quaint old Norman door, with its cross-marked tympanum, shewn in the accompanying sketch.

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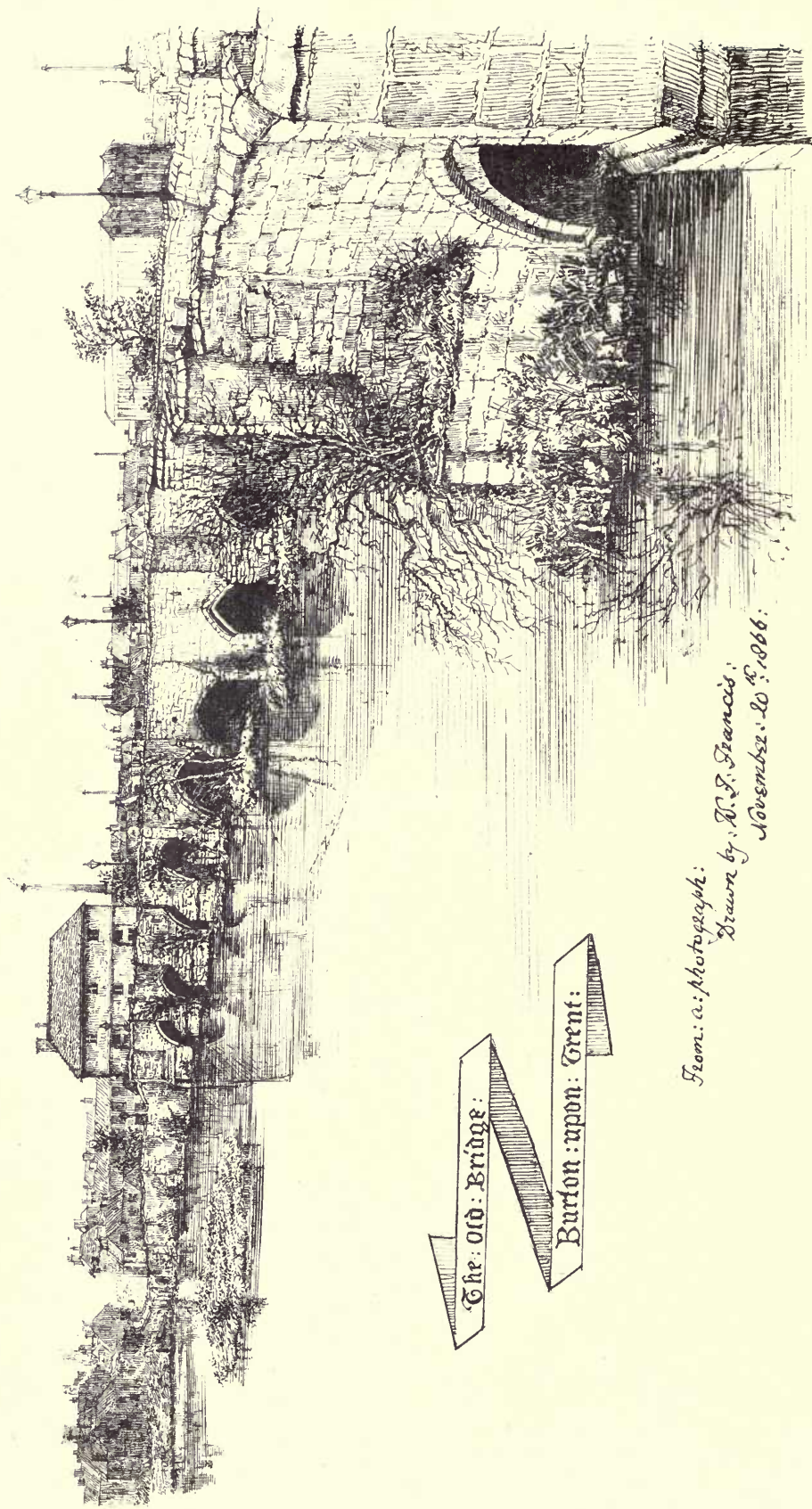
Gateway at Kingswood, Gloucestershire.

Gateway at Kingswood, Gloucestershire. (*Miss Allen.*) This handsome old gateway is nearly all that now remains of a Cistercian Monastery, here dedicated to S. Mary. The niche to the right of the archway once probably contained a carved representation of the Annunciation, for the figure of a dove can still be seen amidst the tracery of the canopy, and beneath the canopy on the side of the niche is an open book on a bracket. The broad mullion between the windows is carved to represent a flowering lily growing out of a pot.



Botwington Church, Warwickshire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This church is situated about 6 miles from Warwick, to the north-west. It is Decorated, with Perpendicular additions and insertions. It has a good stone pulpit. The plan of the church is remarkable, as the central tower stands over the nave, and not at its junction with the chancel.

1870
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

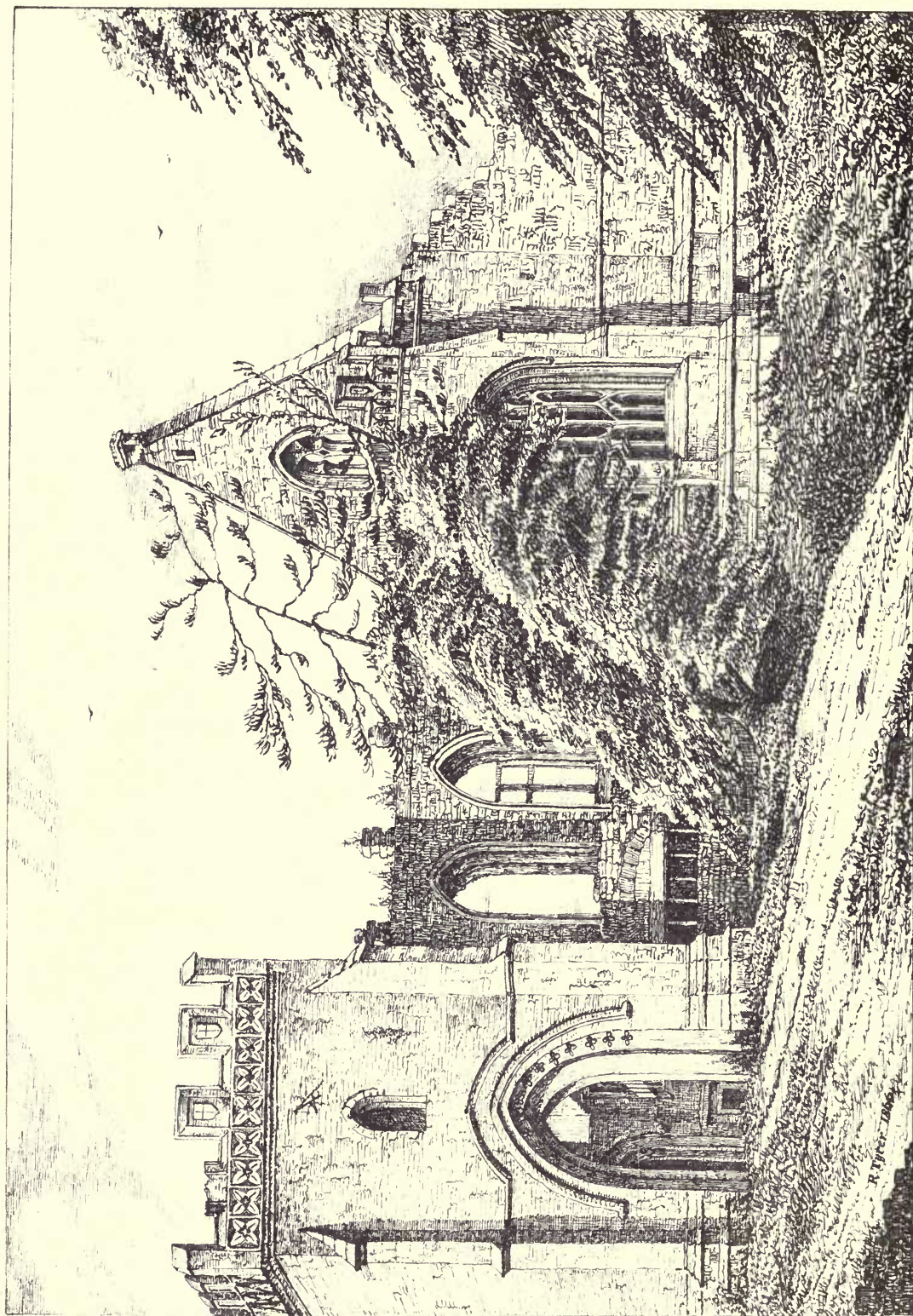


The Old Bridge:
Burton upon Trent:

From a photograph:
Drawn by R. F. Francis:
November 20th 1866:

Old Bridge, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) This very ancient and picturesque bridge will soon be among the things of the past.

It has been replaced (1866) by a new bridge, and is to be destroyed. It will long be remembered by the numerous travellers who had to pass over the Trent into Burton. It was built on 36 arches, and was probably one of the longest in Great Britain, being 515 yards in length. The parapets being low and the roadway narrow many accidents occurred upon it, and it has several times been the scene of military rencontres. There was once a chapel upon it. Some suppose that this bridge was in existence before the Conquest, while Erdeswick and others maintain that it was built in the reign of Henry III. In either case it lays claim to great antiquity.



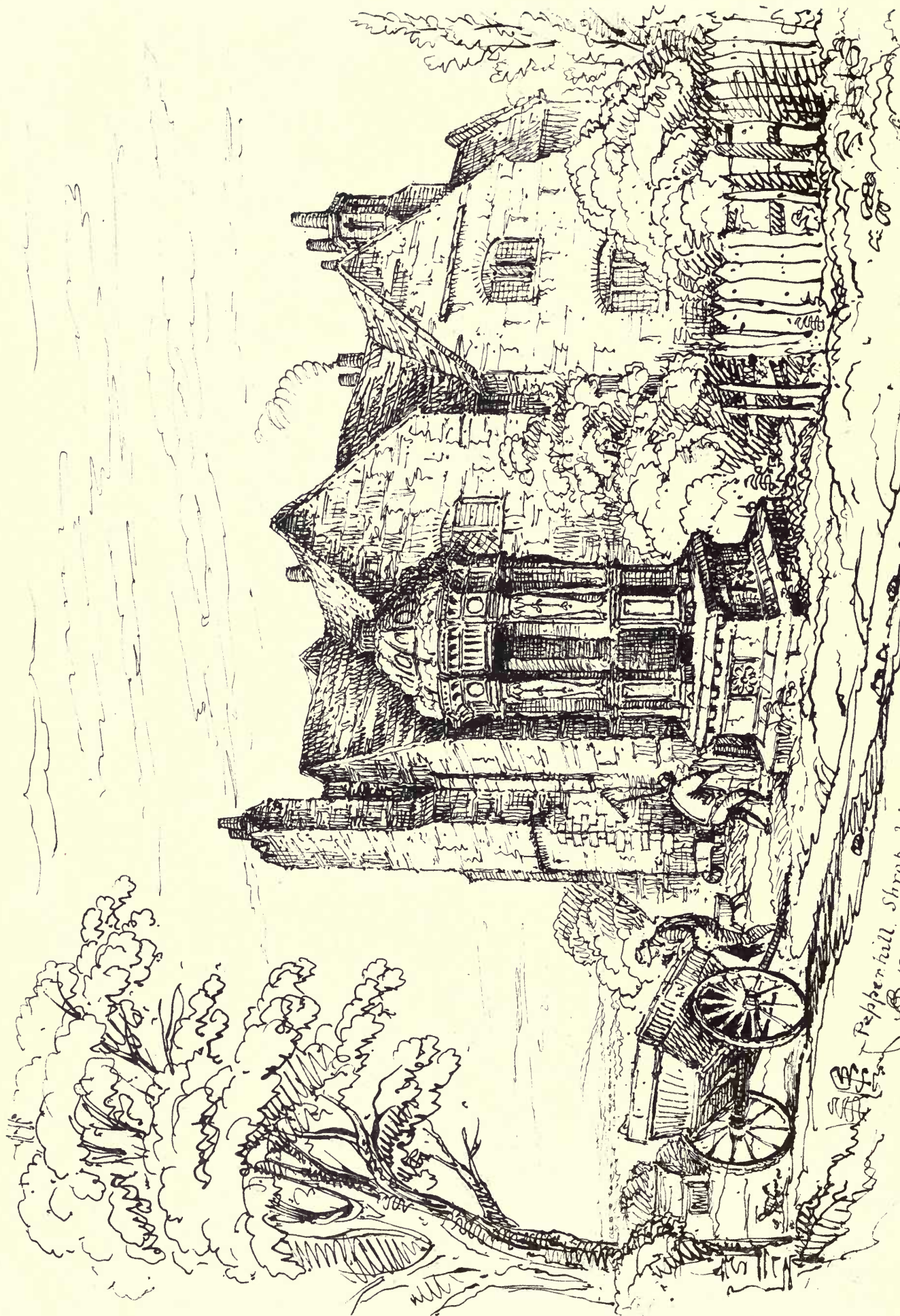
Entrance to the Great Apartments, and Remains of Hall: Wingfield Manor-House.

Wingfield Manor House. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) The manor house of Wingfield is situated in the centre of Derbyshire. The early mansion of the lords of Wingfield is supposed to have been near the Peacock Inn, on the road between Derby and Chesterfield. The manor house, however, the ruins of which are represented, was built, according to Camden, about 1440, by Ralph, Lord Cromwell. It seems to have been one of the earliest of the noble quadrangular mansions which were the characteristics of the reigns of Henry VII and VIII. In the 33rd year of Henry VIII this manor was in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The unfortunate queen of Scotland was here detained in custody; her suite of apartments, of which the outer wall now remains, is said to have been the most beautiful part of the building. The house consists of two courts, the outer of which was surrounded by the offices, and the inner, part of the north side of which is represented in the view, contained the private and state apartments. Under the hall is a fair vaulted chamber in good preservation; a winding staircase leads to it from the hall. The Halton family resided here till the close of the last century, when the then owner built a house for his residence at the foot of the hill on which the ancient mansion stands. He pulled down and unroofed part of this fine old building, so that the hall in which the Shrewsbury arms and quarterings still remain, is exposed to the elements. The greater part of the house, however, was then in a ruinous state, having received much injury during the civil wars, when it was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians. Wingfield Manor House is well situated as a place of defence, standing upon an eminence, steep on all sides except towards the south.



THE OLD HALL, HARDWICK, DERBYSHIRE.

Hardwick Old Hall, Derbyshire. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) Hardwick Hall is about six miles north-west of Mansfield; it is one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire. It was built by the Countess of Shrewsbury, and finished in 1587. At a short distance from the present Hall stand the ruins of the *old* Hall, the north front of which is shewn in the drawing; it is covered with fine ivy. It is not known by whom or when this old hall was built; one very fine room remains, and that is in a very ruinous state: it is 60 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. 6 in., and 24 ft. 6 in. high: this room is called the Giants' Chamber, from two colossal figures of plaster in basso-relievo, still remaining, but a good deal defaced. The Hall stands on elevated land overlooking the beautiful park, and the Peak country beyond.



Pepperhill, Shropshire.
J.B. 1882

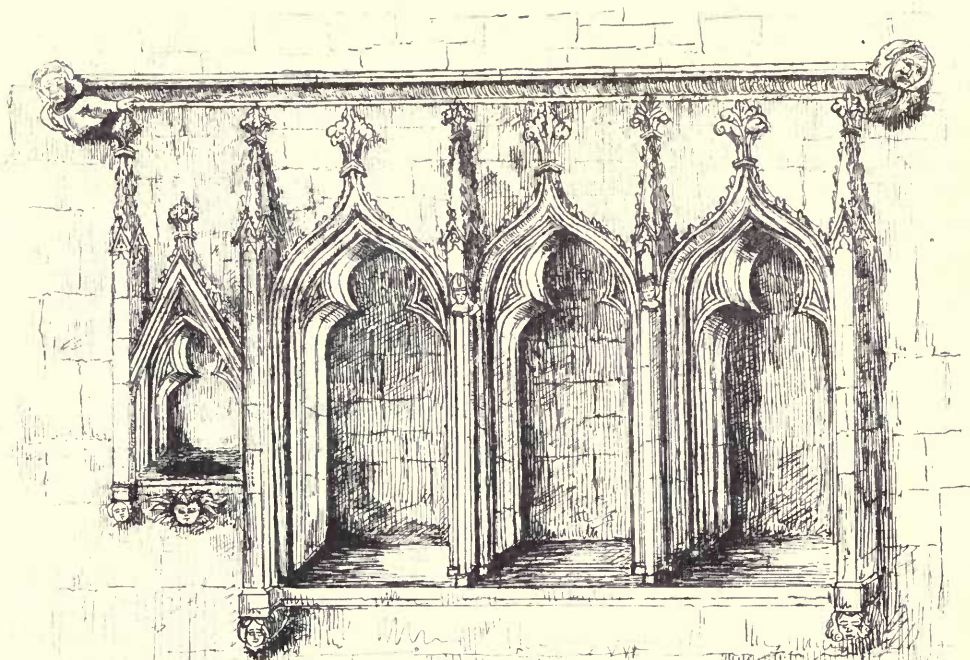
Pepper Hill, Shropshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke*). This is an old mansion belonging to the Talbot family, and still in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury. It is situated on a well-wooded eminence in the parish of Albrighton, on the south-west border of Shropshire, and the view from it is most extensive and beautiful.

The old mansion, built of brick, on a base of red sandstone, although now sadly dilapidated, has traces of former consequence. The fountain (so called, though by some supposed to have been an oratory) stands in an adjoining garden. It is built of white sandstone, evidently of an Italian character, elegant both in proportions and design, but is fast going to decay.



✻ Saint James' Church: Hudley: Suffolk:

W.F. Francis: Saxham: Suffolk:
October: 2: 1866:



Sedilia: Audley: Staffs.

W.F. Francis: Oct. 2. 1866.



W.F. Francis: Oct 17
1866.

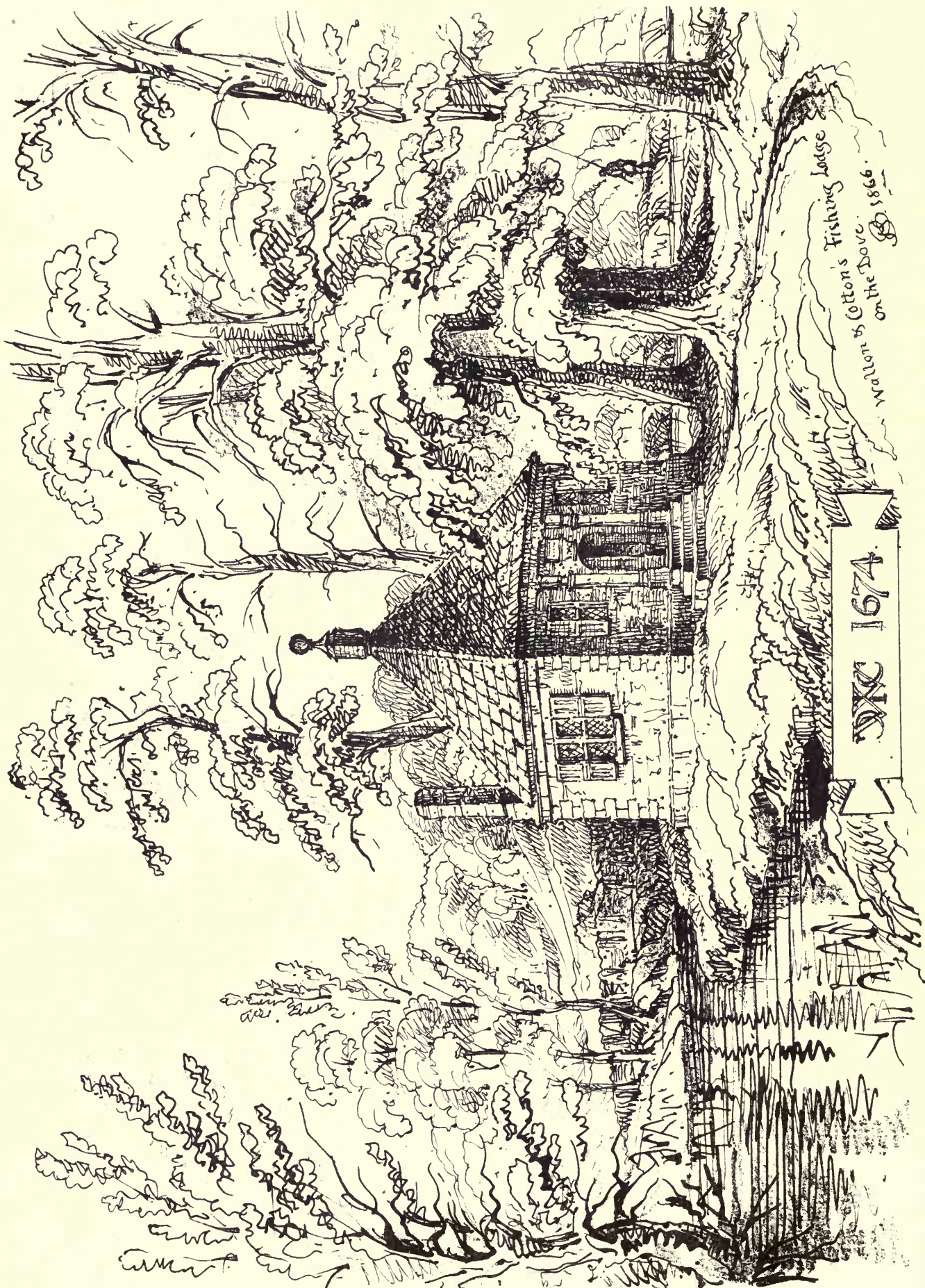
FOUNDER'S TOMB: AUDLEY: STAFFS:

S. James's Church, Audley, Staffordshire. (Rev. W. F. Francis.) This interesting church, which is situated on the high road between Nantwich and Newcastle, on the borders of Cheshire and Staffordshire, is believed to have been founded by one of the Lords of Audley, a most powerful family in that neighbourhood, probably about the close of the 13th century. James, Lord Audley, was one of the principal knights at the Battle of Poitiers, where he was desperately wounded.

The recumbent figure delineated in the sketch, represents Delves, Lord of Doddington, one of the four esquires who brought Lord Audley out of the battle. Edward, the Black Prince, according to Froissart, came to the valiant knight's litter after the battle, and bestowed upon him a yearly revenue of 500 marks, which Lord Audley on his part made over to his esquires.

The church is a fine specimen of the Early Decorated style, and having been duly church-war-denized has been restored, under the superintendence of Mr. G. G. Scott, during the incumbency of the present vicar, the Rev. C. P. Wilbraham. The sedilia are richly carved, all three seats being on the same level.

The east window, containing 240 square feet of glass, is remarkable for the richness of its tracery, and the grandeur of its proportions.



XXC 1674

Fishing Lodge
on the Dove.
W. Cotton 1866.

Walton and Cotton's Fishing Lodge, on the Dove, Staffordshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This interesting little building is situated on a small peninsula formed by the river Dove, a short distance from the site of Beresford Hall, once the residence of Charles Cotton, the intimate friend of Izaak Walton.

With the exception of the wainscoting of the walls, and the black marble table, all of which have disappeared, it remains in much the same state as when first erected two centuries ago. One may picture to oneself the two brothers of the angle strolling together along the "Gentle Dove," enjoying the sweet scent of the hawthorn, or "the honeysuckle hedge," the mellow notes of the blackbird, or the "heavenly" carol of the lark; and all those simple pleasures which constitute the charm of an angler's life, independently of the capture of the "goodly trouts" and graylings.

The fishing house in question was built by Cotton, in honour of his "Father Walton," as he termed him.

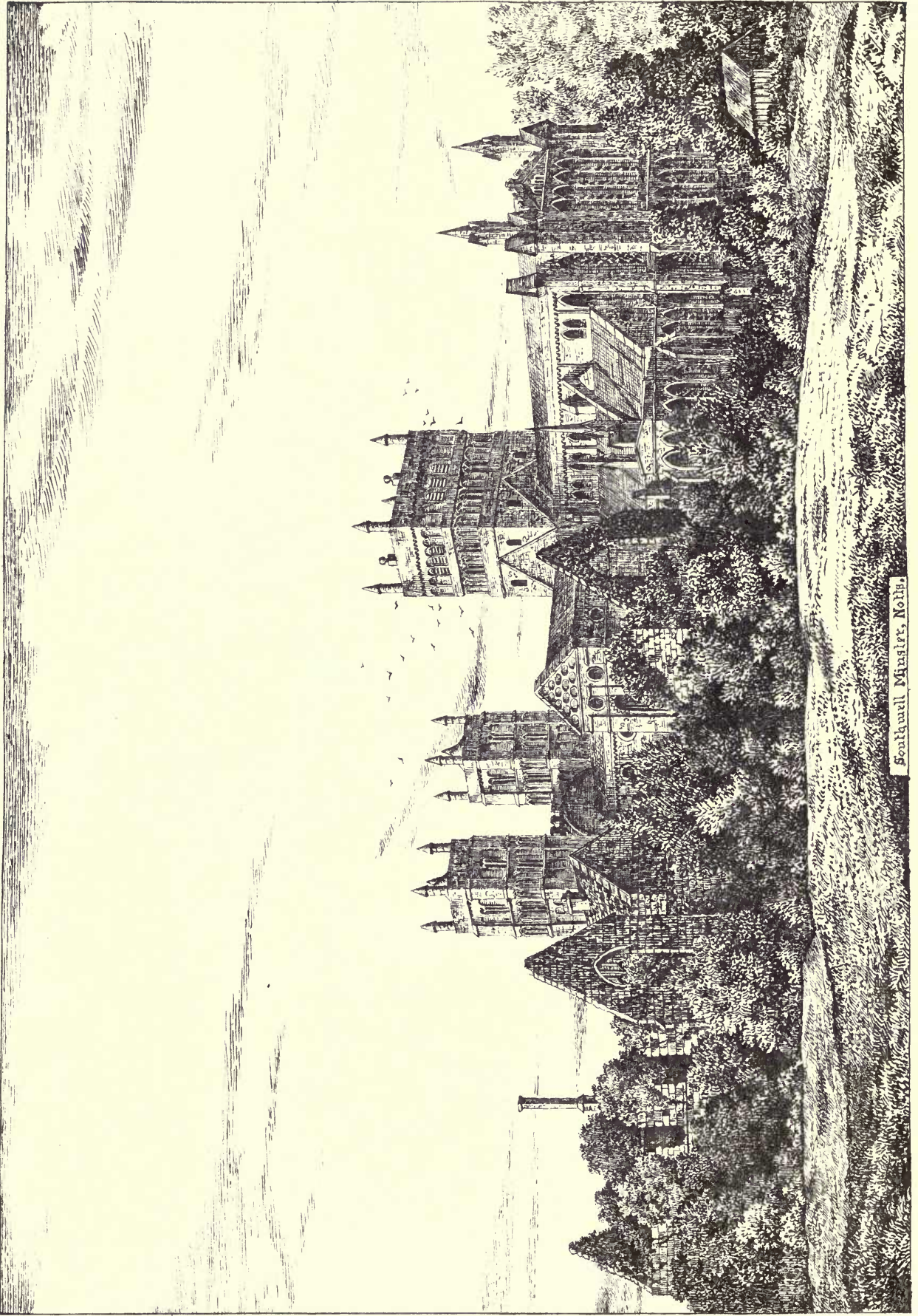
The apex of the roof is finished with a small sun-dial, surmounted by a globe, above which was once a vane, all evidently suggestive of more serious thoughts.

Over the door is a stone tablet inscribed with

1674.

"PISCATORIBUS SACRUM."

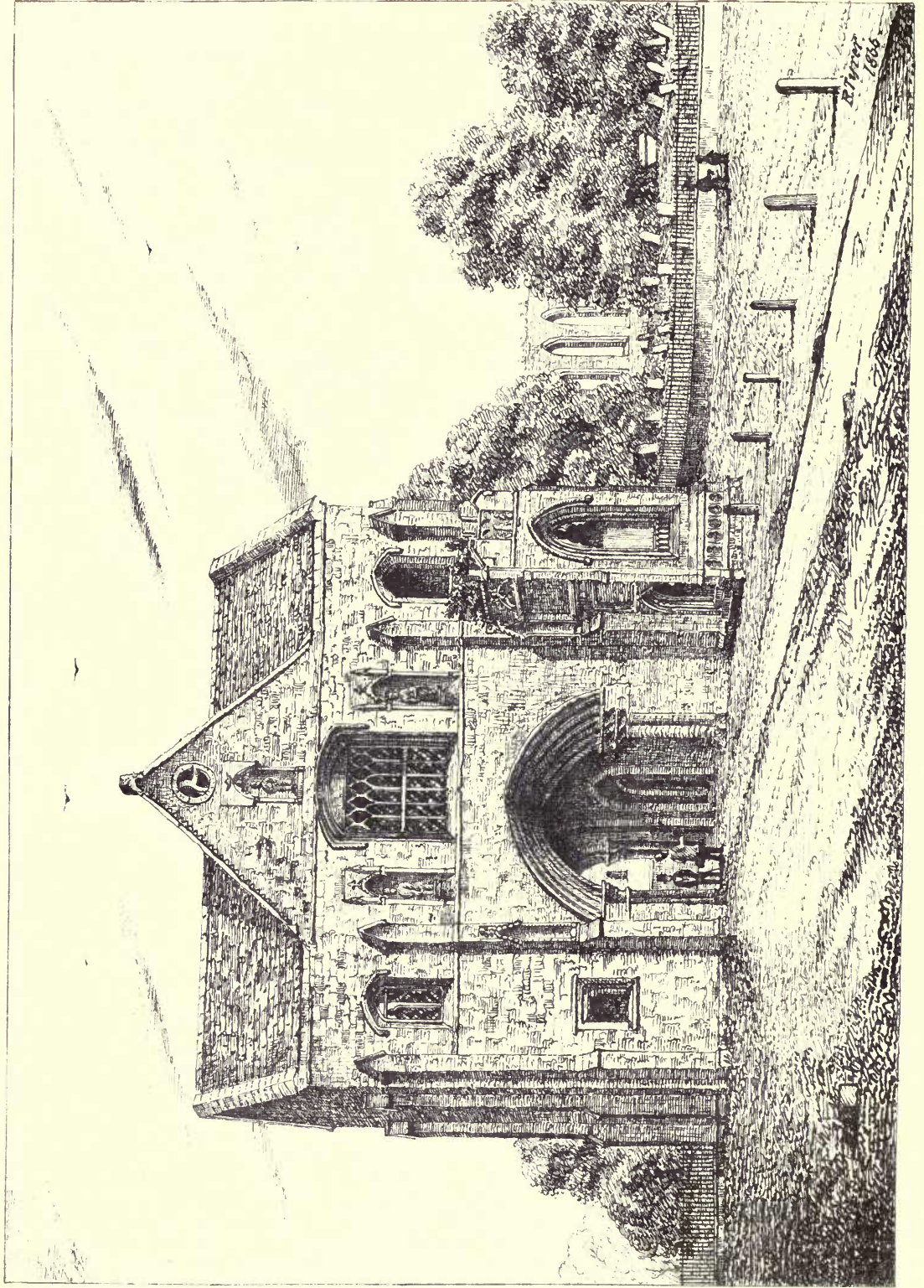
beneath which is a cypher of the initials of the two friends — C. C. and I. W.



Southwell Minster, Notts.

Southwell Minster. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) The Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Southwell was founded it is believed, by S. Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, about the year 630. This structure would probably be but a small wooden building. It is certain there was a church of some importance before the Conquest, and a re-building took place about 1050. Of this structure, if not of an earlier, some fragments exist, but only fragments, as the present Norman church, consisting of nave with aisles and porch, three towers and transepts, was erected in the reign of Henry I. The clerestory windows are remarkable as being only plain circular openings, unlike those of any other Norman church in England. The north side of the nave contains an appendage of great beauty and interest—its Norman porch, the inner doorway of which is most beautifully enriched, indeed, more so than any other part of the building. Over the porch is a chamber, lighted by an elegant triplet of windows in the gable. The west pinnacle of the porch forms a chimney shaft, a most remarkable example of an early chimney. The addition of a chamber is very rare in Norman porches. The choir is of the date of Edward III, 1237, when the Norman choir, being too small, was destroyed, and a new one of most beautifully carved Early-English work erected in its place. Eastward of the church, towards the north, is the Chapter House, of early Decorated work. It was erected, if not completed, in 1294, and contains the most exquisite example of stone carving, of the time, to be seen in England. Flowers, leaves, and animals, intermixed, are carved in full relief round the capitals of the window arches, and round the arches themselves, with the most marvellous lightness and delicacy. The door, however, contains the most beautiful work: the leaves, &c., exquisitely chiselled, cover a deep hollow, to the edge only of which they are attached: the hollows themselves, though so covered by the leaves as scarcely to be penetrated by the eye, unless where they are mutilated, are as carefully finished as the other parts.

At the south side of the church stand the ruins of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of York. Here Cardinal Wolsey spent the greater part of the last year of his life, 1530. Charles I retired here during the civil wars, and it was afterwards occupied by Cromwell and General Monk.



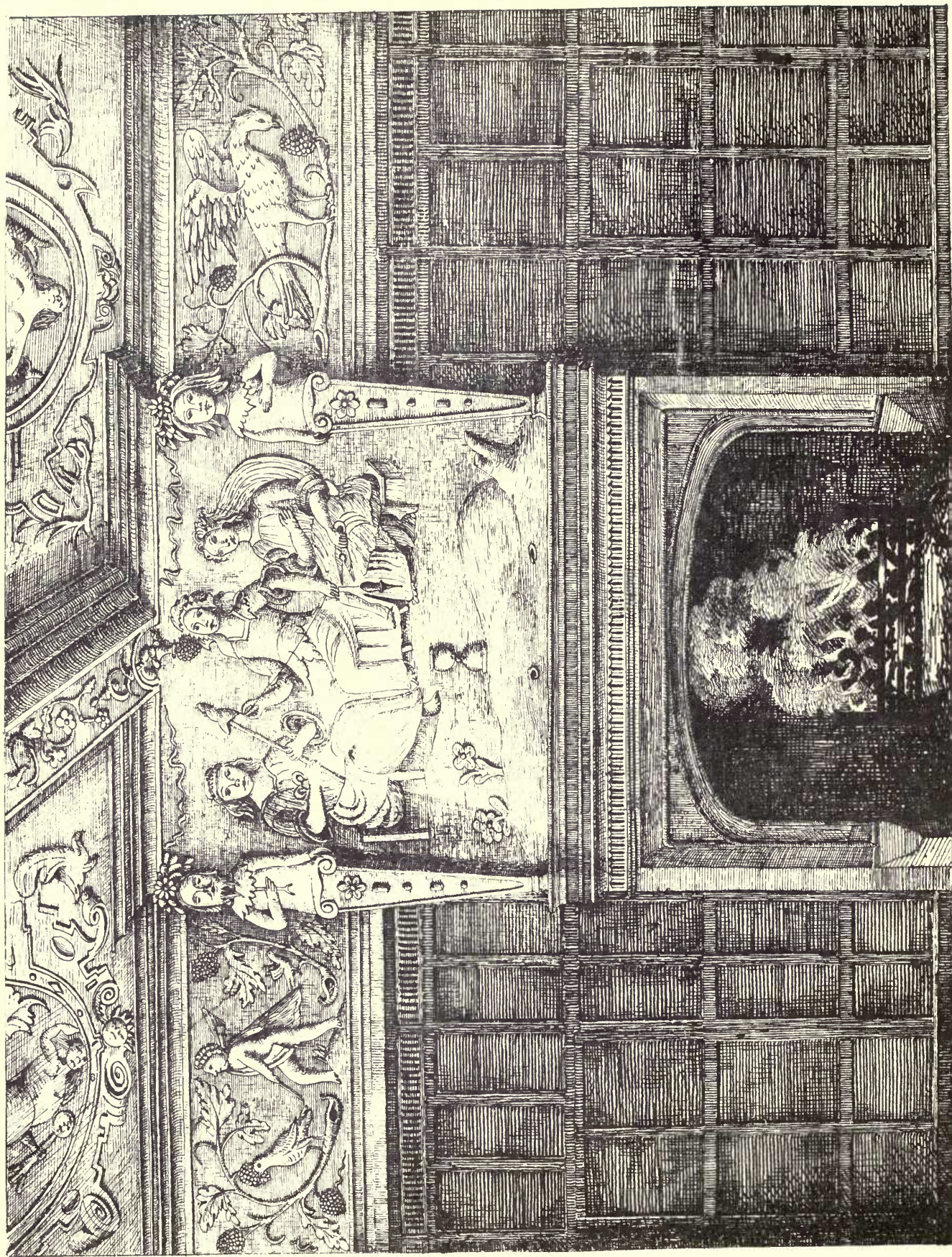
GATE OF WORKSOP ABBEY.

Abbey Gate, Worksop. (R. Tyrer, Esq.) The Abbey of Worksop, which belonged to the Black Canons, was founded by William de Livetot and Emma his wife, in 1103. The church now standing was formerly the nave and side aisles of the old priory church, which was in the form of a cross, and had a central tower, transepts, and choir, which latter extended 112 feet eastward of the present building. The tower, transepts, and choir, were destroyed soon after the Reformation; even early in the reign of Elizabeth, there are many records of the sale of stone, iron, and glass, from the priory. It has now but two towers at the west end, each 100 feet high. The west door is a beautiful specimen of Norman work. The noble interior consists of a nave and chancel, 135 feet long, and two side aisles. The nave-walls and roof are supported on either side by ten columns, alternately cylindrical and octagonal, their capitals beautifully decorated with leaves and flowers, surmounted by arches enriched with moulding and tooth ornament.

At the south-east corner of the church stands S. Mary's Chapel, erected by Maud de Furnival, about 1250. It is roofless, but the windows that remain are of beautiful proportions and good workmanship. (It is represented in the distance, to the right of the gateway.) The priory court, to which the gateway led, has long since disappeared, and now forms the south churchyard.

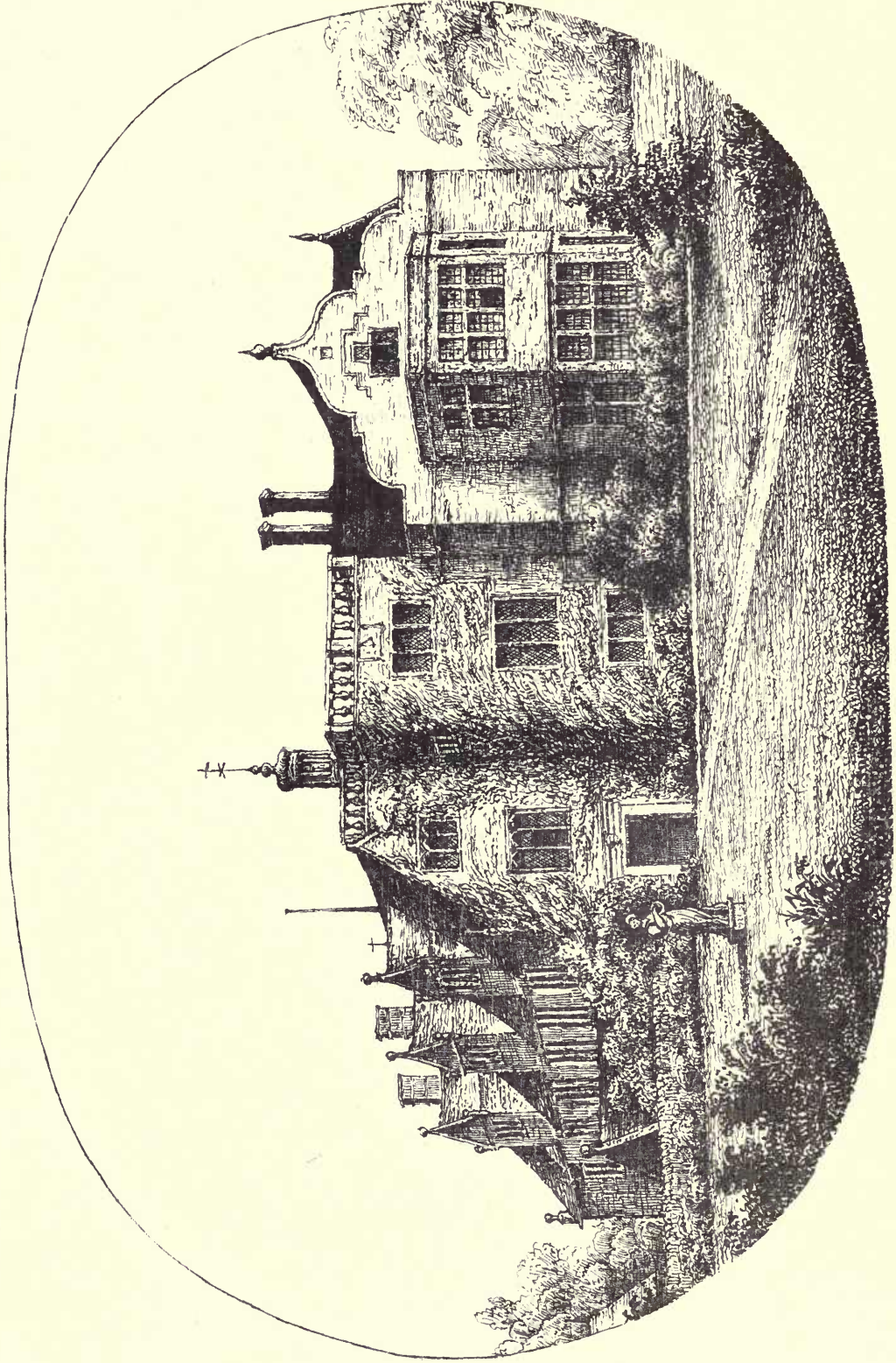
The porch leading to the upper chamber in the gateway is said to be one of the most beautiful specimens of the kind in England, but the battlements are nearly gone, and the tracery of the windows entirely. On the pediment over the window is a group representing the Adoration. The interior ceiling is groined in stone, and decorated with roses and ball flowers. On the front of the gateway are niches containing figures: towards the right S. Cuthbert, to whom the monastery is dedicated, with a crowned head in his hand: to the left S. Augustine, the founder of the order of Black Canons; and over the window, the Virgin Mary, seated. The buttresses formerly contained figures, probably of the founder. The building is going rapidly to ruin—the upper room being used as a school-room, and the gateway as a play-ground for the town boys in wet weather. The once beautiful porch and groined ceiling are hacked all over, and mutilated in various ways. It is strange the authorities do not interfere to preserve this beautiful specimen of architecture from destruction.

In front of the gateway are the remains of a cross, erected about 1160.



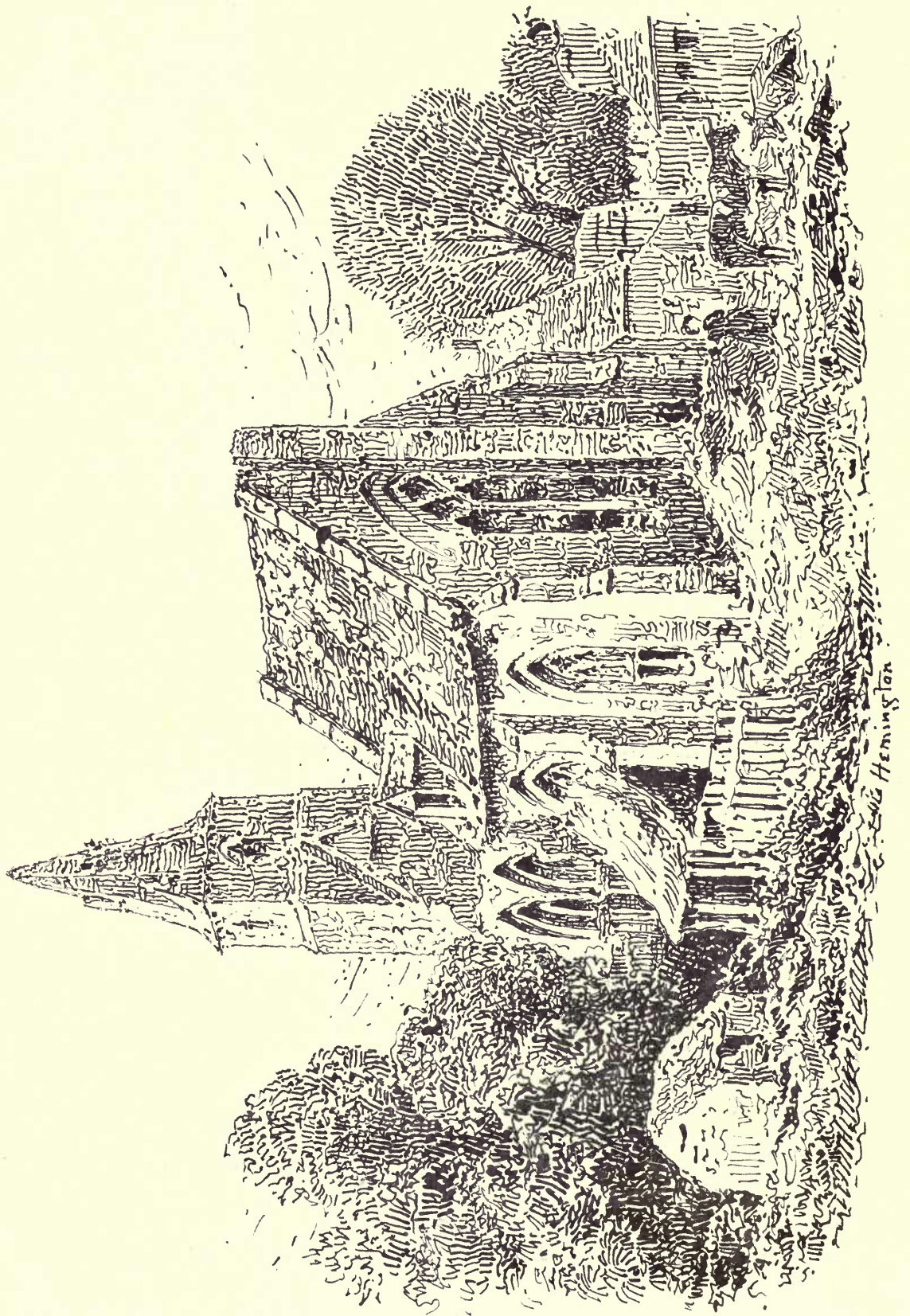
Clerkson's Hall, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) This is a fine Elizabethan building, in the form of a cross, very solidly built, the outer walls being 2 feet 6 inches, and the centre wall 5 feet 3 inches in thickness. Several of the rooms contain plaster work on the ceiling. The room which is ornamented with the plaster work represented in the drawing is one of the finest in the county: it is wainscotted in dark oak, which sets off the white plaster to great advantage. The subject over the fire-place is the "Three Fates;" the figures are the size of life. The clearness of expression has been somewhat injured by the application of white-wash, but the present occupier has endeavoured, with considerable success, to restore the figures to their original beauty. The work was done in 1631, by some Flemish artists, who probably came from Hardwick Hall, and were afterwards employed at Newstead Abbey, where some of the rooms are decorated in the same style. The ceiling is ornamented with various armorial bearings.

...the room is decorated in the same style. The ceiling is ornamented with various mural
...and were afterwards employed at Westland Abbey, where some of
...the work was done in 1781, by some French artist, who probably
...and the present occupier has endeavored with considerable success to restore the fresco
...the changes to expression has been somewhat helped by the application of white
...of great advantage. The subject over the fireplace in the "Three Ladies" the figures are the
...one of the finest in the country: it is surrounded in dark oak, which holds off the white plaster
...of the ceiling. The room which is ornamented with the plaster work represented in the drawing
...inches, and the center wall is feet 8 inches in thickness. Several of the rooms contain plaster work
...classical building, in the form of a cross, very richly built, the center wall being 8 feet 6
...classical building, in the form of a cross, very richly built, the center wall being 8 feet 6



ASHBY ST. LEGER'S HALL,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Ashby S. Tegers Hall. (*Capt. Whitty.*) This very interesting mansion (some account of which was given in the volume for 1865) was the residence of the Catesby family. The front here shewn looks to the north-west, and the doorway in it marks the most ancient part of that front, supposed to date from the time of Edward III, as is also the front of the building facing to the left of the drawing, and forming one side of a spacious courtyard, of which stabling and dwelling rooms of ancient date form two other sides, and the entrance gateway and walls the fourth.



Edw. Hemington

Hemington Church, near Castle Donnington, Leicestershire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This church appears to have been long disused and in ruins. Its style is that of the 14th century, with little or no mixture or alteration. There are remains near it as of some college, convent, or hospital, in connection.

GEDDING HALL
SUFFOLK.



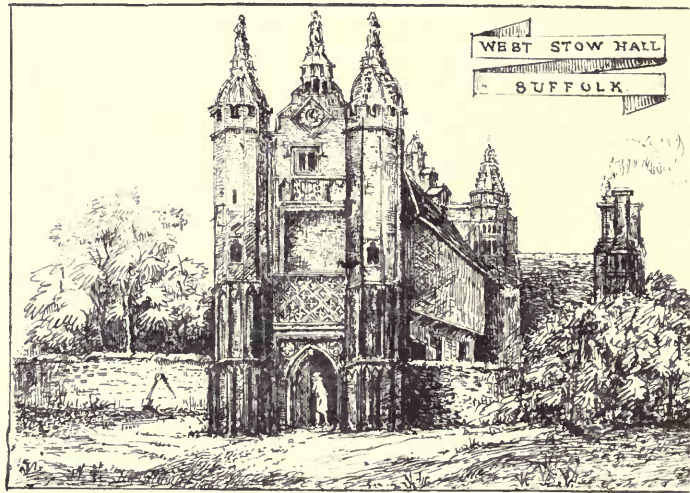
SECKFORD HALL: SUFFOLK



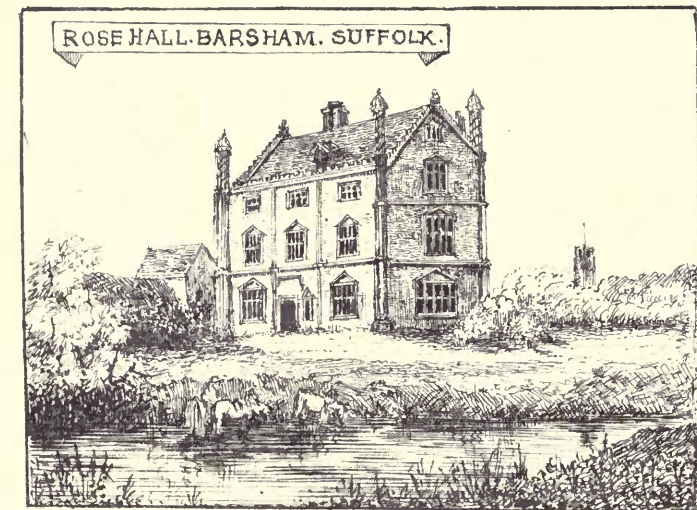
GATE-WAY, PARHAM
HALL, SUFFOLK



WEST STOW HALL
SUFFOLK



ROSE HALL, BARSHAM, SUFFOLK.



STUTTON HALL
SUFFOLK.



W. F. Francis Oct. 29. 1866.

Old Suffolk Houses. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*)

Gedding Hall, an old moated mansion, was once the seat of the Bokenham family. The remains are now used as a farmhouse.

Seckford Hall was the seat of the Seckfords for nearly 300 years, from the time of Edward I to Charles I. The last Seckford married the daughter of Sir Henry North, about the year 1650.

Parham Hall was once the seat of the Willoughbys. The gateway to the hall is one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental brick-work in the eastern counties.

West Stow Hall, formerly a spacious brick mansion, moated, with a large quadrangular court well adapted for baronial festivities. The Crofts lived here in the time of Edward I. The remains of the old mansion are now occupied as a farmhouse.

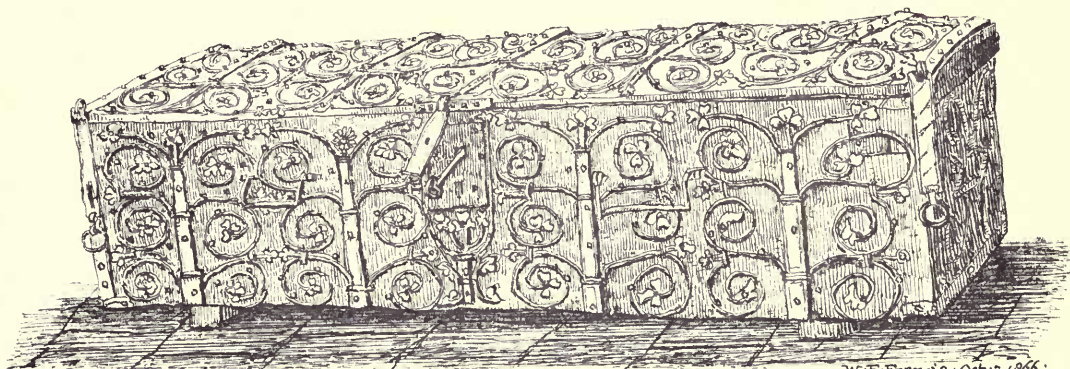
The embattled pediments, diamond shaped tracery, and statues, are curious and unusual appendages in buildings of this order. A large collection of armour was formerly kept here.

Stutton Hall, on the banks of the Stour, from which the village derives its name, is now occupied as a farmhouse. It was the seat of the Jermy family.



W.F. Francis: Oct. 5: 1866.

Icklingham: St. James: Restored at the sole cost of M. P. Gibbs, Esq.
Re-opened August 16: 1866:



W.F. Francis: Oct. 7: 1866.

Ancient Chest: St. James' Church Icklingham: Suffolk:



W.F. Francis: Oct. 11:
1866:

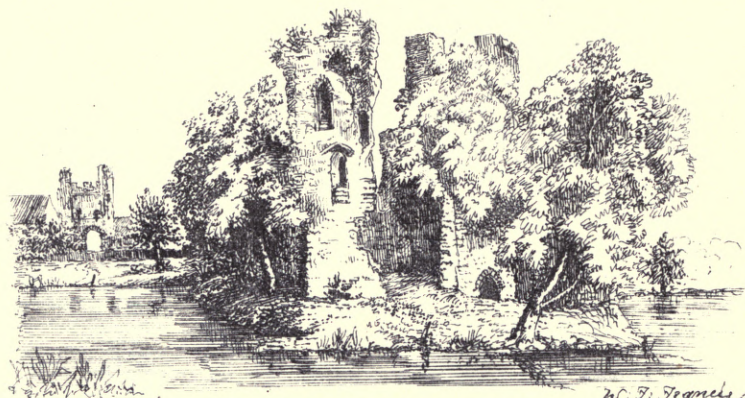
Icklingham: All: Saints:

Icklingham, Suffolk. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) Icklingham, an ancient village, has two parish churches within a few hundred yards of each other. The church of S. James has just undergone a complete restoration, and contains several objects of antiquarian interest.

The old chest, which was removed to All Saints Church at the fall of the tower, has now been brought back to its old place. Its dimensions are 5 feet 10 inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 7 inches in depth. The lid and sides are covered with graceful iron scroll work, terminating in fleurs-de-lys, trefoils, and other ornaments. It has six handles, and a most elaborate lock, which secures the lid by means of no less than seven bolts at one turn of the key. The key-hole is hidden by a hasp, removable only by means of a secret spring.

All Saints Church is a fine old building in an almost ruinous state. The chancel is paved with Roman bricks that were ploughed up in a neighbouring field. They are of different shapes, slightly traced with the figures of animals, flowers, and human faces.

This village is supposed to have been a Roman station. There are remains of a settlement extending half a mile in length. Many coins and fibulæ have been ploughed up, and some years since an ancient leaden cistern was discovered by a ploughman, containing sixteen gallons, and ornamented with as many hoops.



Mettingham : Castle : Suffolk :

W. F. Jeane's,
Nov. 12. 1866



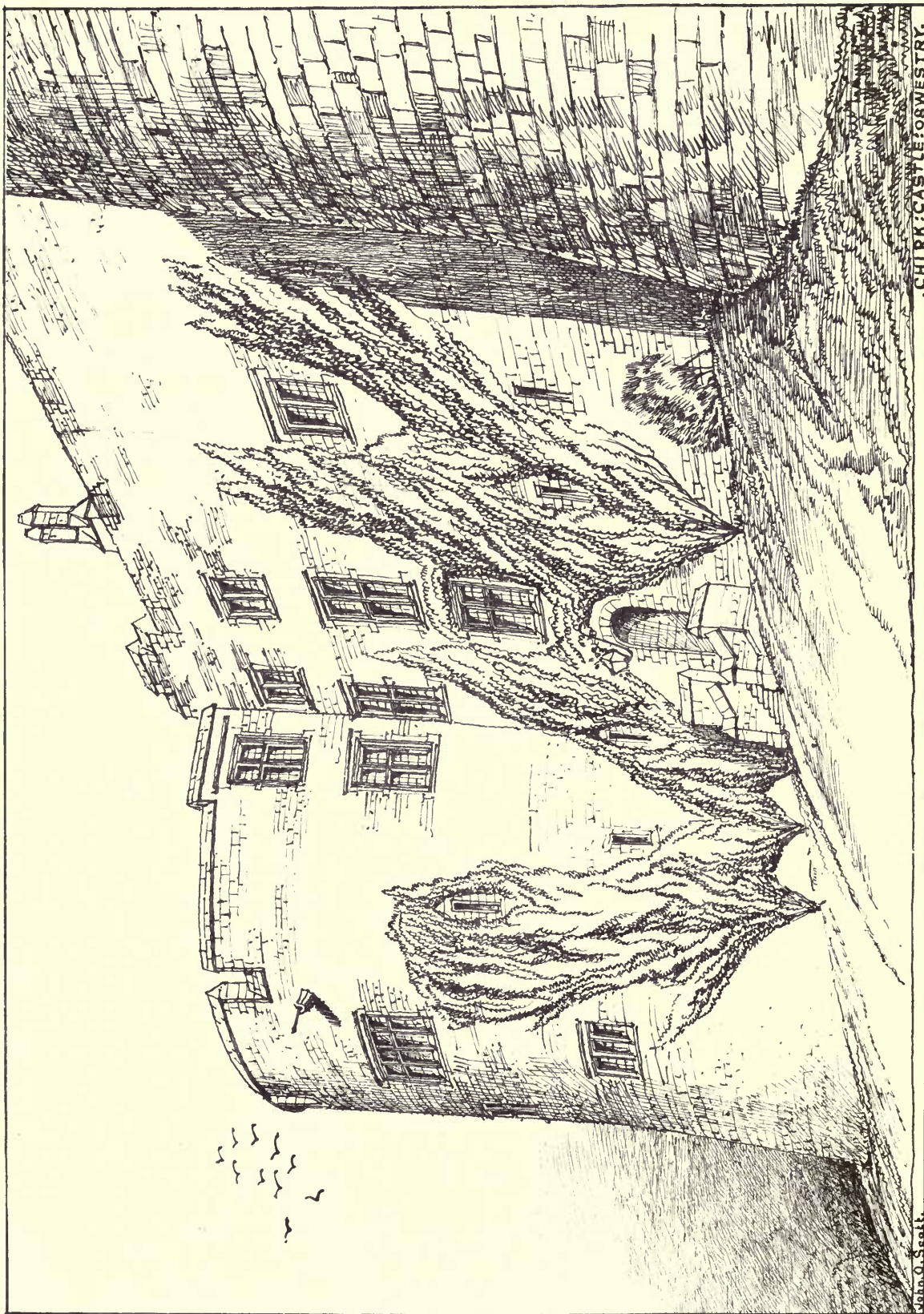
W. F. Jeane's.

COVEHITHE : CHVRCH : SUFFOLK :

Mettingham Castle, Suffolk. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) Mettingham castle was built by John de Norwich in the 17th year of Edward III. It appears from the ruins to have been a place of considerable strength. John de Mettingham, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward III, with Elias de Beckenham, were alone continued in their offices when the rest of the judges were fined and displaced for corruption, A.D. 1345. A chantry was attached to the castle, dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin. In the year 1394 license was granted to Sir Robert Howard and Sir John Plays to remove the master and eight chaplains of Raveningham College to the chapel of Mettingham Castle, and to increase the same to thirteen. At the Dissolution the college with the revenues belonging to it were of the yearly value of £.202 7s. 5d., and were granted to Sir Anthony Denny.

The old church of Mettingham was given by Roger de Glanville and Gunreda, his countess, to the nuns of Bungay. The church still retains marks of considerable antiquity. The tower is round.

Cove-hithe. Cove-hithe had formerly a hithe or quay for loading and unloading small vessels, and was once a fishing town of considerable importance. The church was impropriated to the Clugniac cell of Wangford. It was a noble building. The ruins still shew something of its former grandeur. The south aisle is preserved, and now serves as the small parish church.



CHIRK CASTLE: OSWESTRY.

John O. Sealt.

Chirk Castle, Denbighshire. (*John O. Scott, Esq.*) The mass of this very fine castle is supposed to have been built by Roger Mortimer, in the time of Edward 1. In the fifteenth century numerous windows, &c. were inserted, evidently with the intention of making it more habitable.

The present owner of the castle is Colonel Myddleton Biddulph: it came into this family in 1595, when it was sold by the son of Lord St. John of Bletsoe, to Sir Thomas Myddleton, afterwards Lord Mayor of London.

...the name of the very fine child is sup-
posed to have been found by some children in the time of Edward I. In the fifteenth century
it was a common name, especially with the intention of making it more suitable.
The name of Edward the Confessor, which it came into the family of
the king, was the name of the king of England, and the name of the king of France.
The name of the king of France was the name of the king of France.



W. Allen

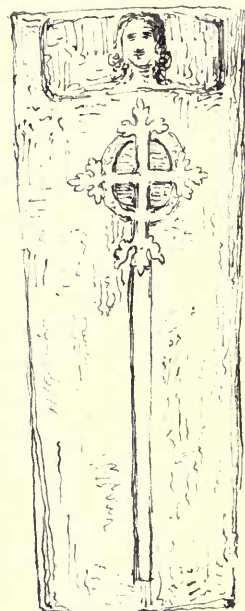
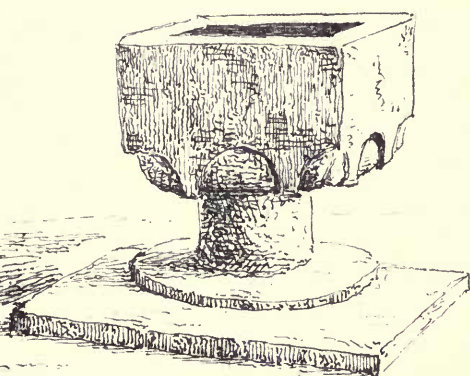
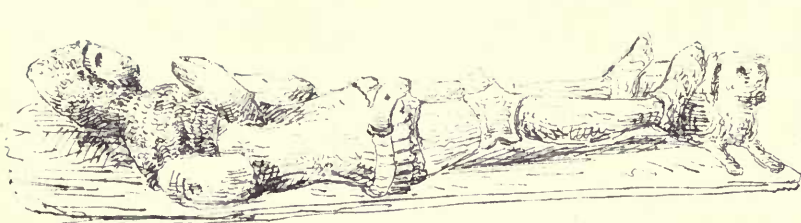
Old Rectory House
at Angle.

Old Rectory House, at Angle, Pembrokeshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This interesting specimen of mediæval domestic architecture is believed to have been the old Rectory-house. In a field near it is seen a large pigeon-house, built tower fashion with a conical roof, the invariable appendage of most houses of any pretensions in such parts of the county as the Normans and Flemings had over-run. The name Angle (or Nangle, as it is generally pronounced) is a contraction of 'Sancta Maria in Angulo.' The village was so named from the dedication of the church to S. Mary, and on account of its position, in a corner between the sea and Milford Haven

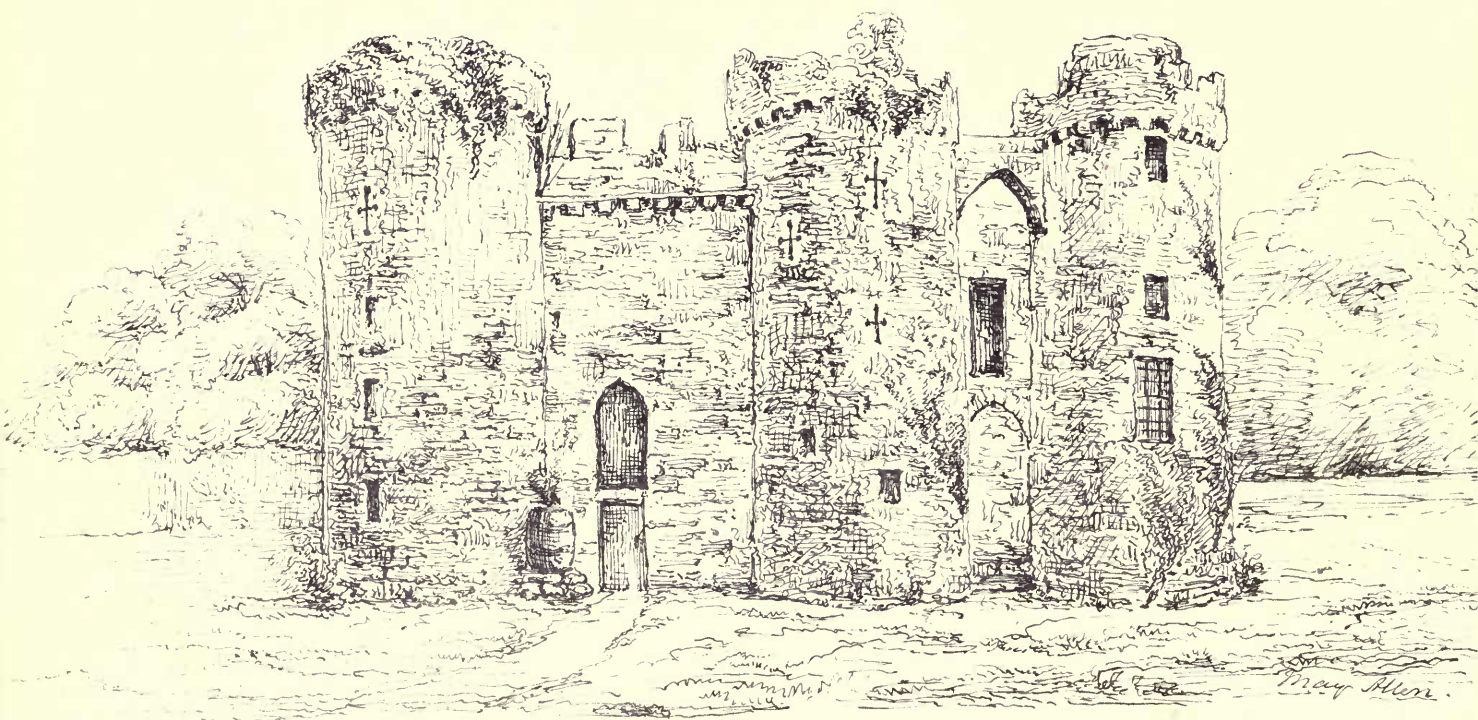


RUINS OF THE BISHOPS' PALACE AT LAMPHEY, PEMBROKESHIRE.

Lamphey Court, Pembrokeshire. (*Miss Allen.*) These picturesque ruins are all that now remain of what must once have been a magnificent palace. It was for many centuries the residence of the bishops of S. David's, but the date at which it first came into their possession is not known. Bishop Gower (14th century) added greatly to it. The open-arched parapet seen on the large hall to the left of the sketch is peculiar to Bishop Gower's work, and is only found in his palaces at S. David's and Swansea. Bishop Barlow, however, one of his successors, in the 38th year of Henry VIII alienated his manor of Lamphey, with the appurtenances, to the king, in favour of his godson, Richard Devereux. Here for many years after the Devereux family continued to reside, and here the unfortunate Earl of Essex passed his youth.



NORMAN FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE CHAPEL OF UPTON CASTLE.

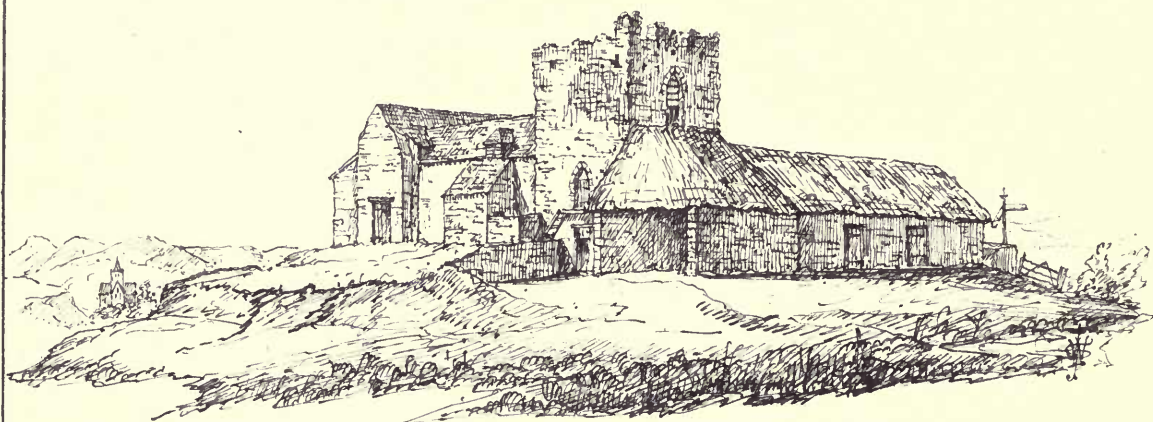


UPTON CASTLE. PEMBROKESHIRE.

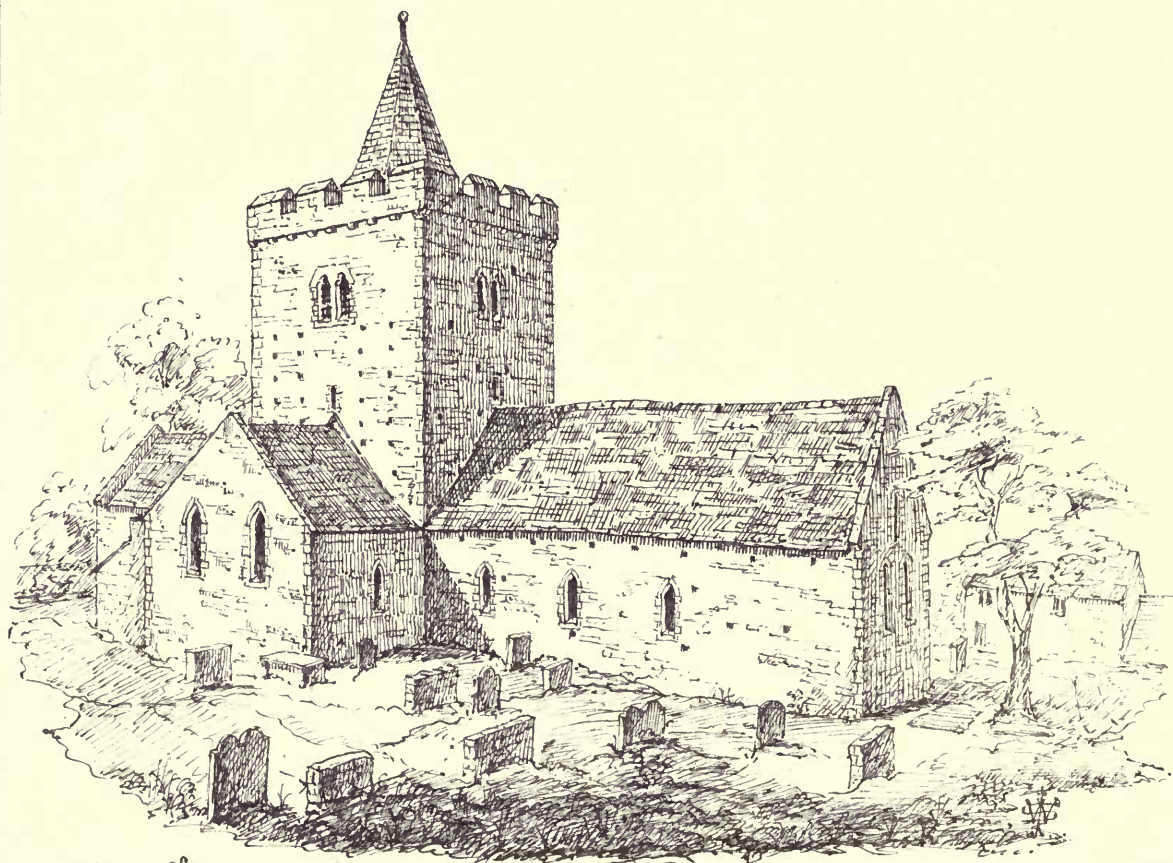
Apton Castle, Pembrokeshire. (*Miss Allen.*) This is one of those smaller Pembrokeshire Castles, many of which were built during the weak and turbulent reign of Henry III in spite of the sovereign, by men who feared the general misrule of the land.

There is but little of it remaining except the entrance between two bastions, shewn in the accompanying sketch. The chapel, standing a little apart, is a plain building as it now appears, having modern windows and a slated roof. Divine service is not performed in it. It has a rudely carved Norman font.

There is no tradition to help us to the name or history of the persons whose monumental effigies are here represented. There is a recumbent figure of a warrior in complete armour; also a very perfect recumbent figure of a lady singularly habited as to her robe and head-dress; and besides these a flat stone with the head of a priest carved in relief upon it, and a cross fleury below it. These are all within the chapel.



Plas Crûg.



+ The Church: N-W view.

Ilanbedarn-Vawr: Cardiganshire: 1866.

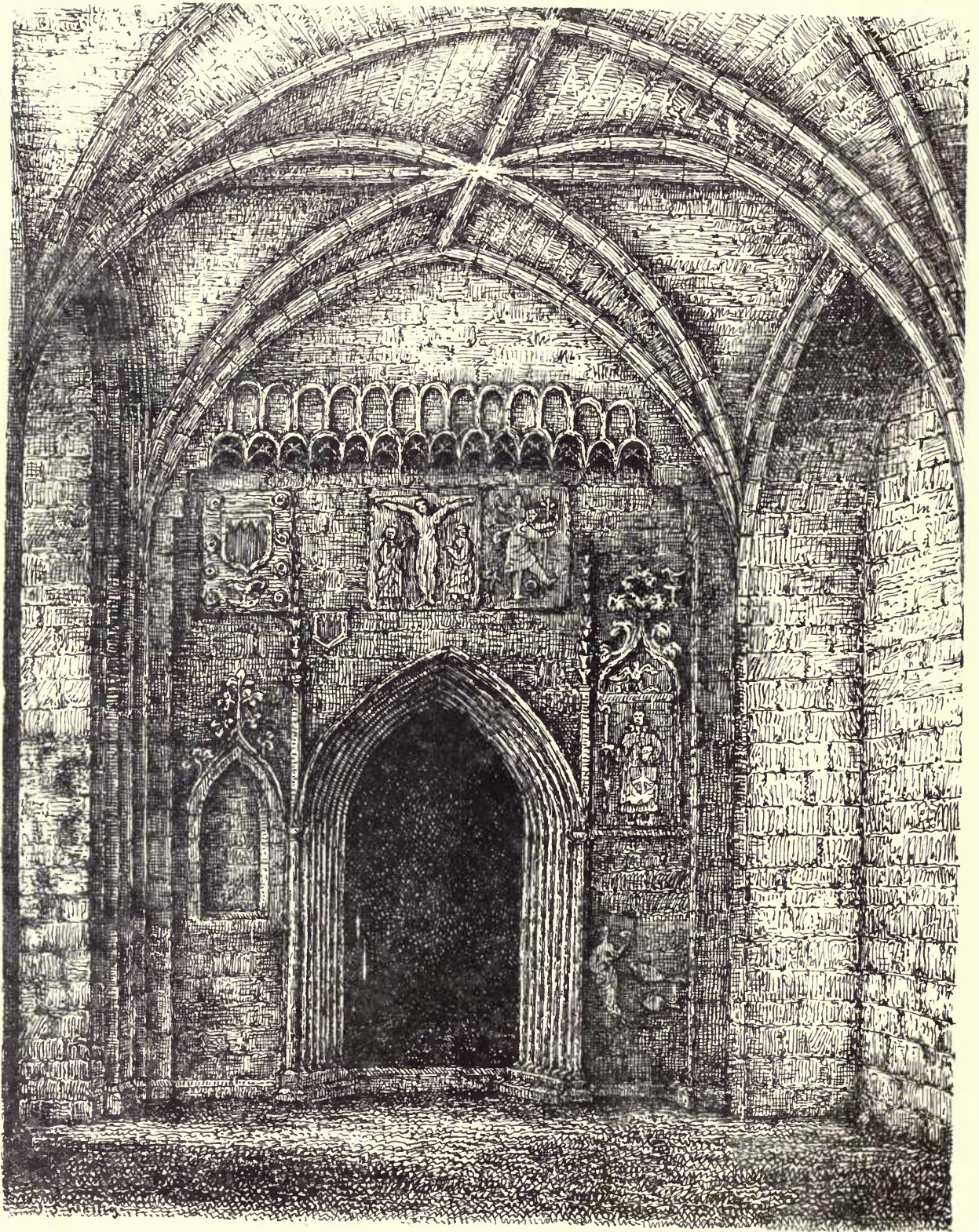
Llanbadarn Vawr, and Plas Crŷg, Cardiganshire. (*J. Severn Walker, Esq.*) Llanbadarn Vawr—the great church of S. Padarn—is a place of considerable interest, and of great antiquity.

S. Padarn, or Paternus, founded a religious house here in the sixth century, which was converted into a see, and subsequently annexed to the bishopric of S. David's. There were bishops of Llanbadarn in the eighth century.

The church is a plain and massive cruciform structure, consisting of nave, south porch, transepts, chancel, vestry, and central tower, the latter being surmounted by a diminutive shingled spire. It is chiefly of the First Pointed style, lighted, for the most part, by single lancets, and having a richly moulded doorway within the porch. The chancel and transepts are divided from the nave by good fifteenth century screen-work; but the interior is greatly in need of restoration. In the churchyard are two very good crosses.

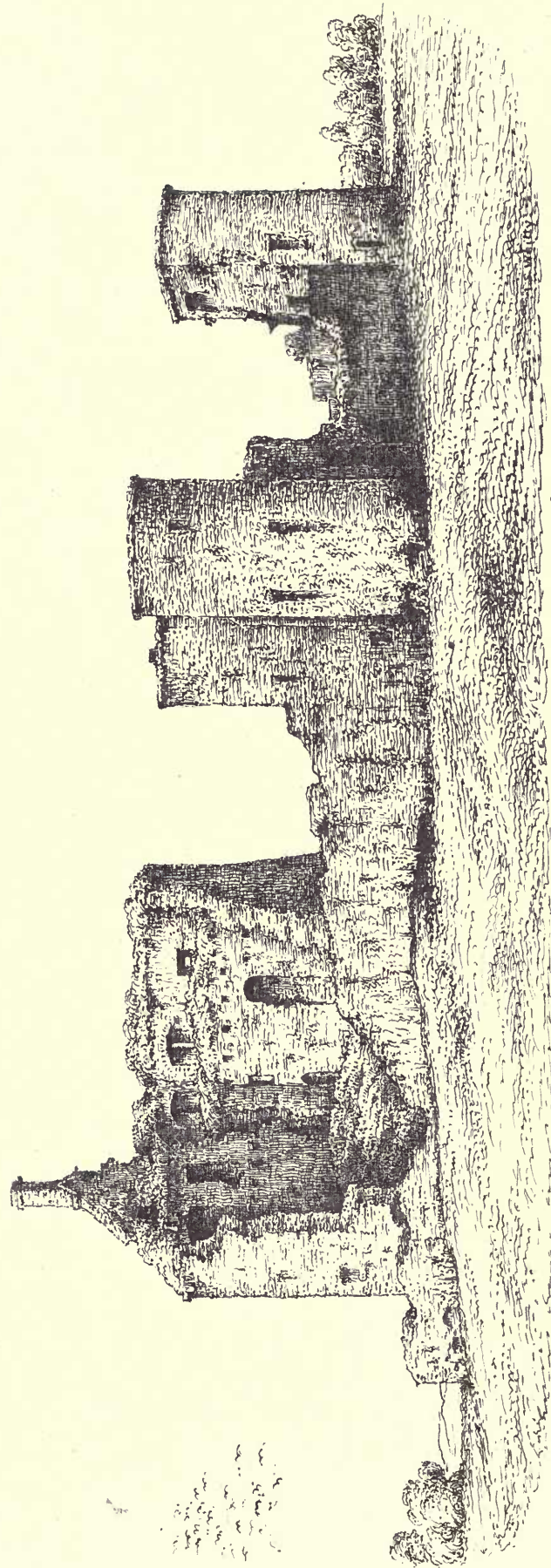
The parish of Llanbadarn is of great extent, being about 15 miles long, and contains within its limits the important town of Aberystwith.

By the side of the railway and between the latter place and Llanbadarn is PLAS CRŷG, a curious fortified house of early date. In the reign of Henry I Prince Griffith ap Rhys encamped here on his return from Ireland; and Owen Glendower ratified a treaty with France at Plas Crug, A.D. 1405. It is now used for farm buildings.



*End Wall of South Transept,
—Kilecoolly Abbey—*

South Wall of Transept, Kilcolly Abbey. (*Capt. Whitty.*) The work of the chisel on the stone in this very interesting ruin is generally of a very superior description, but the figures shewn in the drawing are of rude workmanship, and the stones on which they are sculptured appear as if they had been taken from some building of greater antiquity, and inserted in this wall. Some of the devices are similar to those cut in the flags which form the flooring of the chancel, and are repeated in more finished style on other parts of the interior walls. The rudeness of the workmanship of the figures shewn in the drawing forms a very striking contrast to the other carving of foliage, &c., on the very wall into which they are built, and create a feeling of interest to account for their having been introduced into the masonry at a point which is very conspicuous, the main entrance to the building being in the end of the opposite transept, directly facing this wall. Exterior views of this ruin were given in the vol. for 1865.

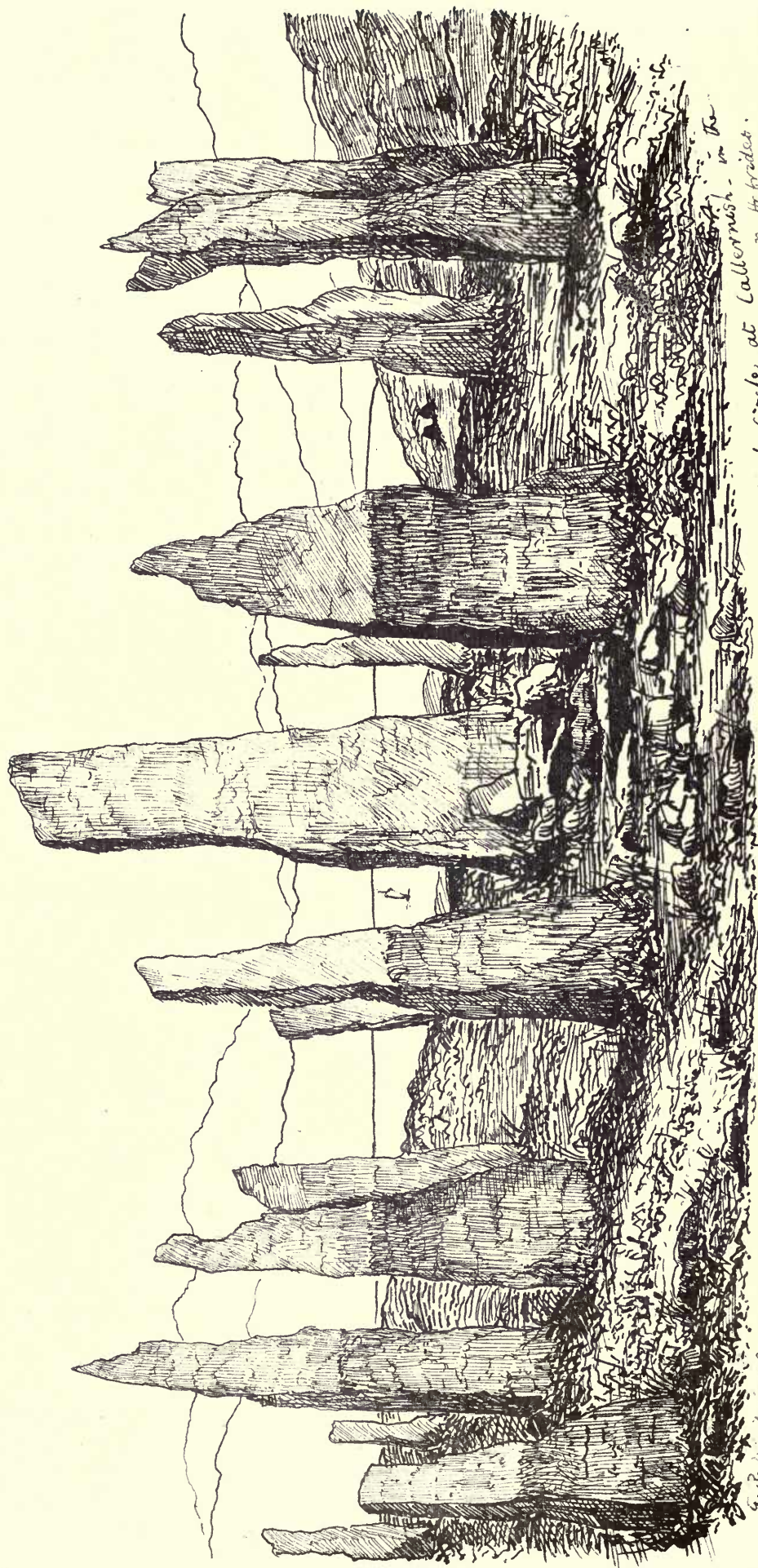


— Ruins of Clonamicklan Castle — Co. Tipperary —

Clon a Micklau Castle, Co. Tipperary. (*Capt. Whitty.*) The ruins of this castle offer a good specimen of the larger description of fortified dwellings that meet the eye in so many parts of Ireland, and were once, doubtless, strongholds of considerable importance, till dismantled by Cromwell's soldiers.

It is remarkable how little those who erected such strongholds appear to have regarded natural advantages of position for objects of defence, it being common to find them, as in this instance, placed upon a perfect plain.

This castle was the residence of the family of Butler, Viscounts Ikerrin, and is now the property of the Latouches.



Prehistoric Circle at Callernish - on the
Island of Lewis, N. H. Brit.

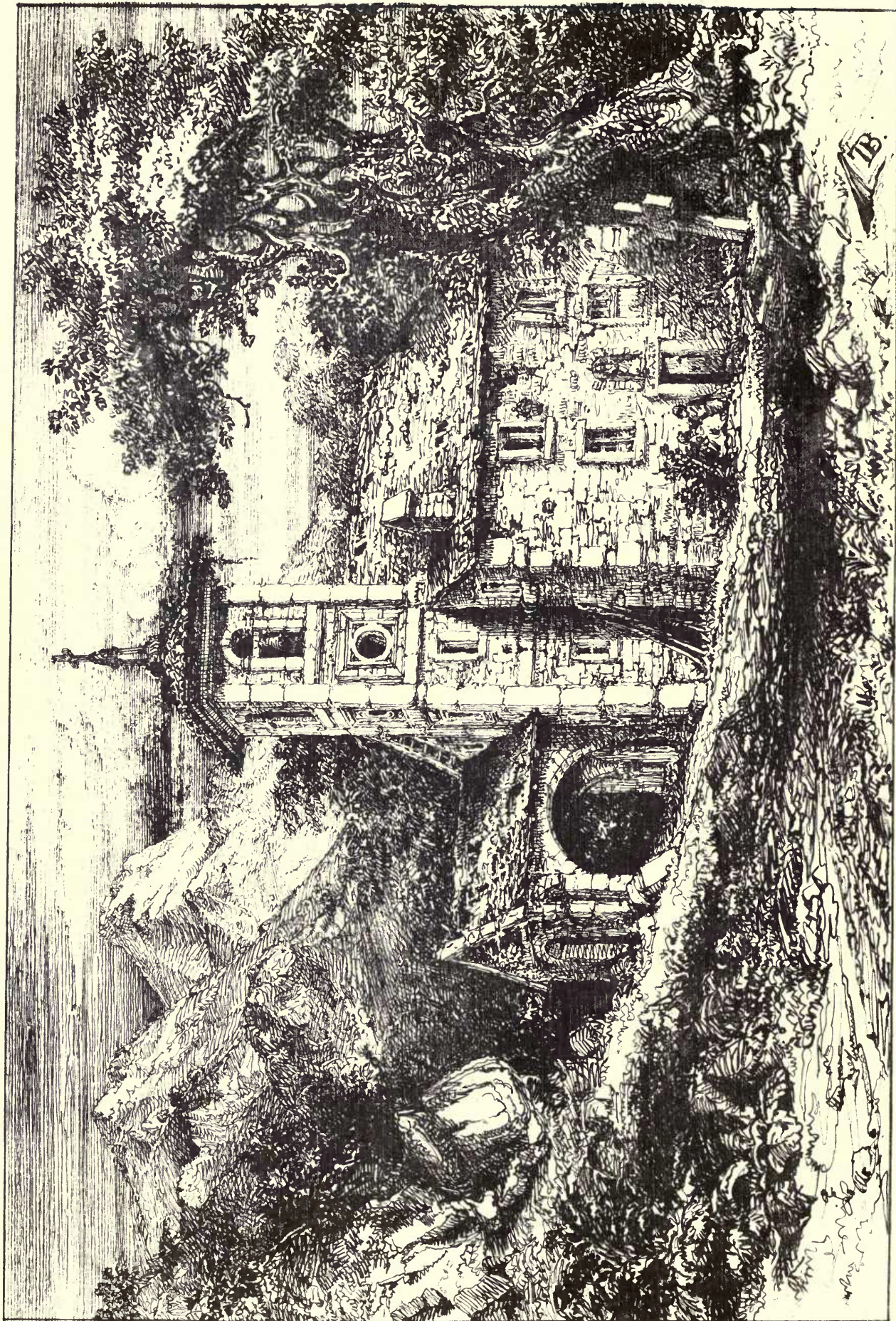
G. R. Macdonald
1866.

Stone Circle at Callernish, Island of Lewis, N.B. (*Rev. G. R. Mackarness*). This wonderful collection of stones, in a secluded corner of the Northern Hebrides, is hardly inferior in interest and mystery to the world-renowned Stonehenge. Seen from a distance, with their sharp outlines standing against the sky like angry giants amidst the seemingly interminable waste of brown moorland, they present a most weird-like appearance. Near this group are two smaller collections of stones, the three having evidently been erected in connection with each other. Tradition, of course, assigns their erection to the Druids—others would connect them with the religious rites of a race of sun-worshippers. That they are of very remote antiquity cannot for a moment be doubted, from the accretion of moss which is found to have gathered around their sides since they were first upraised in their present position. The largest stone forms a monolith pillar 16 feet high. There are 48 stones—the largest being in the circle represented in the sketch—the others forming avenues running north, south, east and west from the circle—so as to give a cruciform shape to the whole group. An arm of Loch Roag runs beneath the hill on which they stand, and within a few miles are to be seen the white breakers of the stormy Atlantic—with no intervening land between this and the American coast.

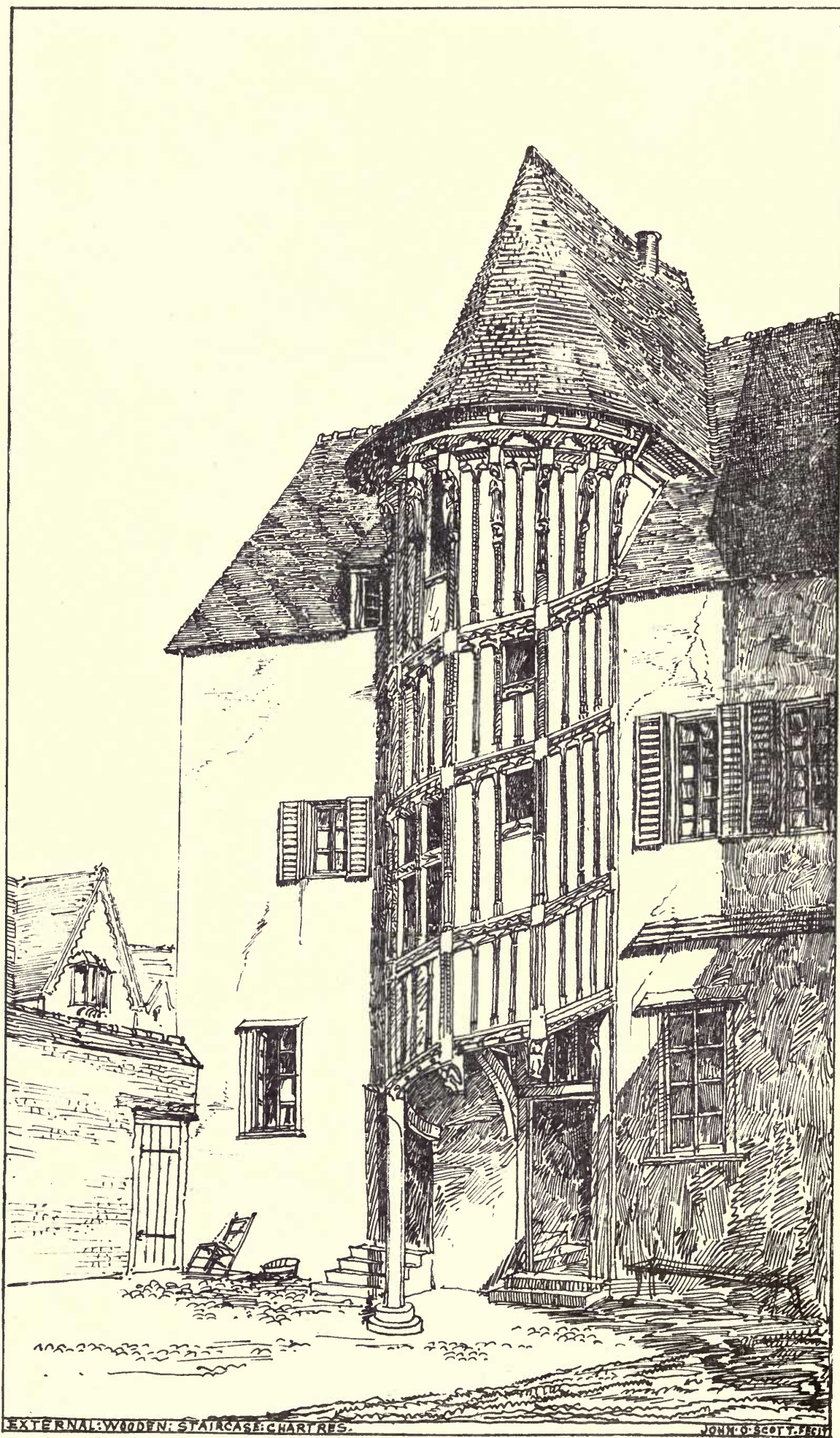
The whole country around belongs to Sir James Matheson, under whose sway these and all other interesting relics of antiquity in the island are safe from the hand of the spoiler.

It is hoped that some more sketches from this comparatively unknown land may be given in the next volume of the Ilam Anastatic Society's sketches.

Appendix :
Foreign Sketches.

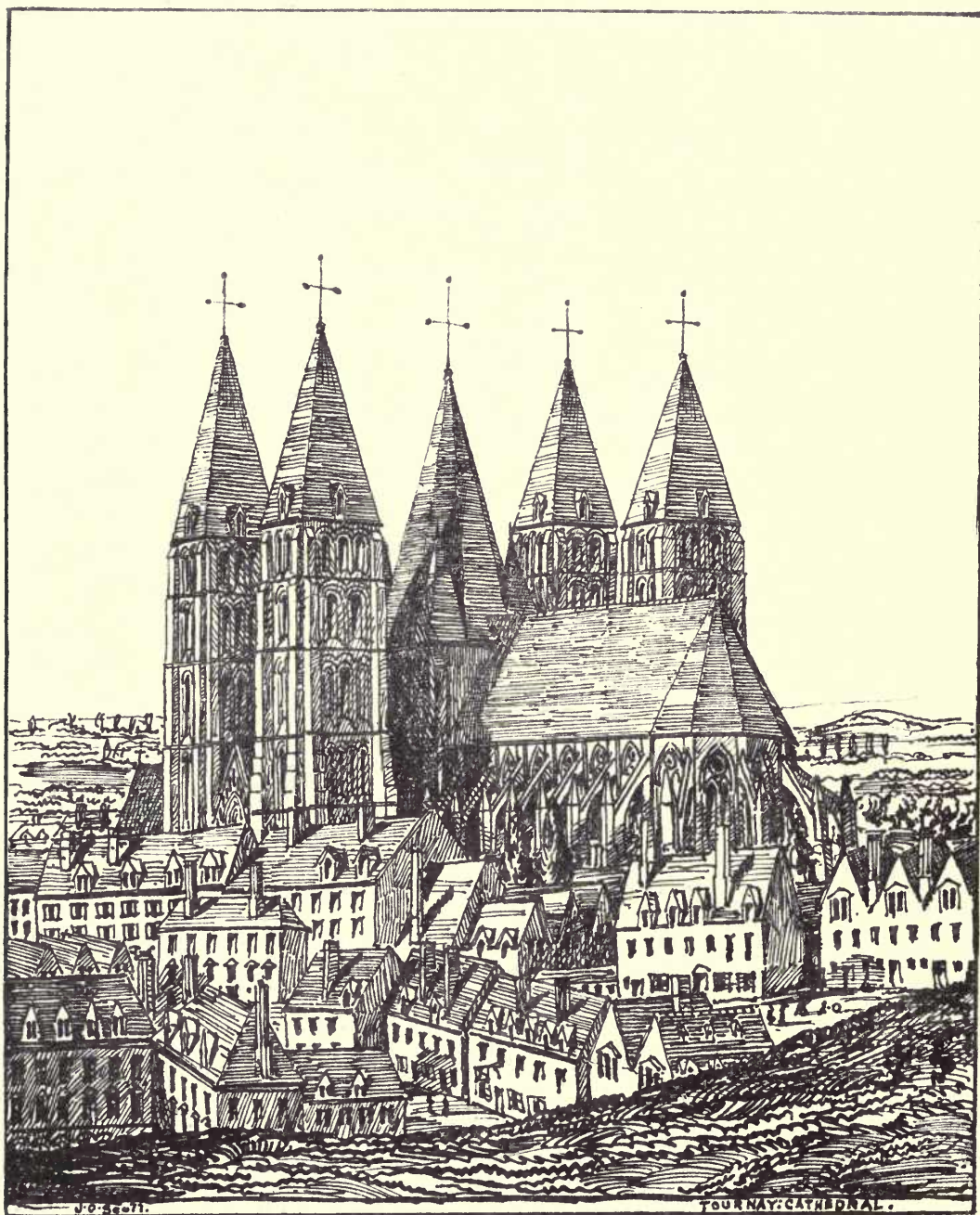


Ruined Church at Magadino, Lago Maggiore. (*Rev. T. Bacon.*) This little desecrated church, used some years back as a peasant's house, stands in a most picturesque situation, among the woods which overhang the Lago Maggiore, on the mountain side, about a mile above the village of Magadino, well known to tourists on their way to the S. Gothard Pass.



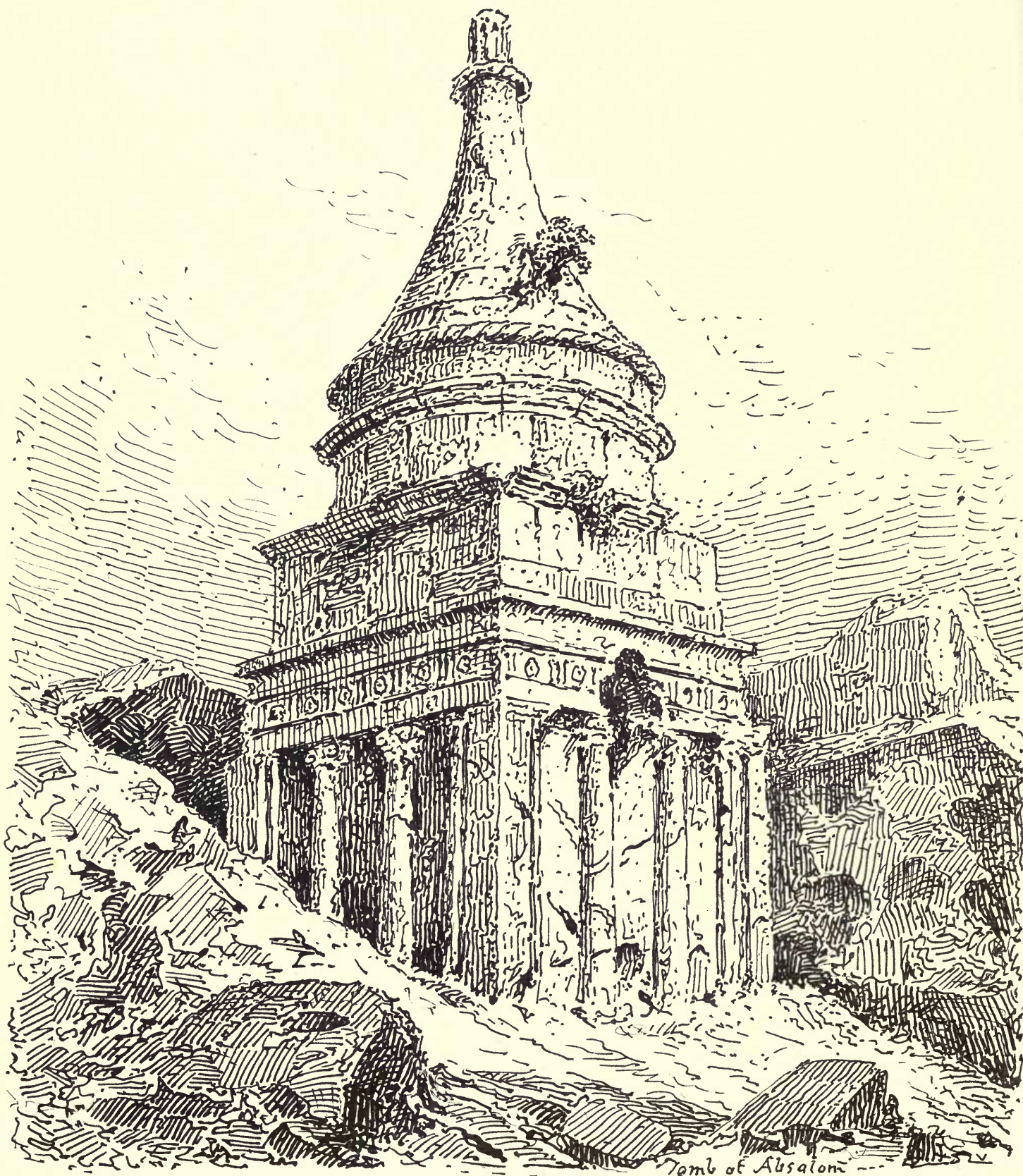
EXTERNAL WOODEN STAIRCASE: CHARTRES.

Wooden Stair Turret, Chartres. (*John O. Scott, Esq.*) This very ornamental staircase is to be found in a garden opening out of an unfrequented street which runs down from the upper part of the city—where the cathedral stands—to the river Eure. It is apparently of 16th century work. The house to which it is attached has been entirely modernized.



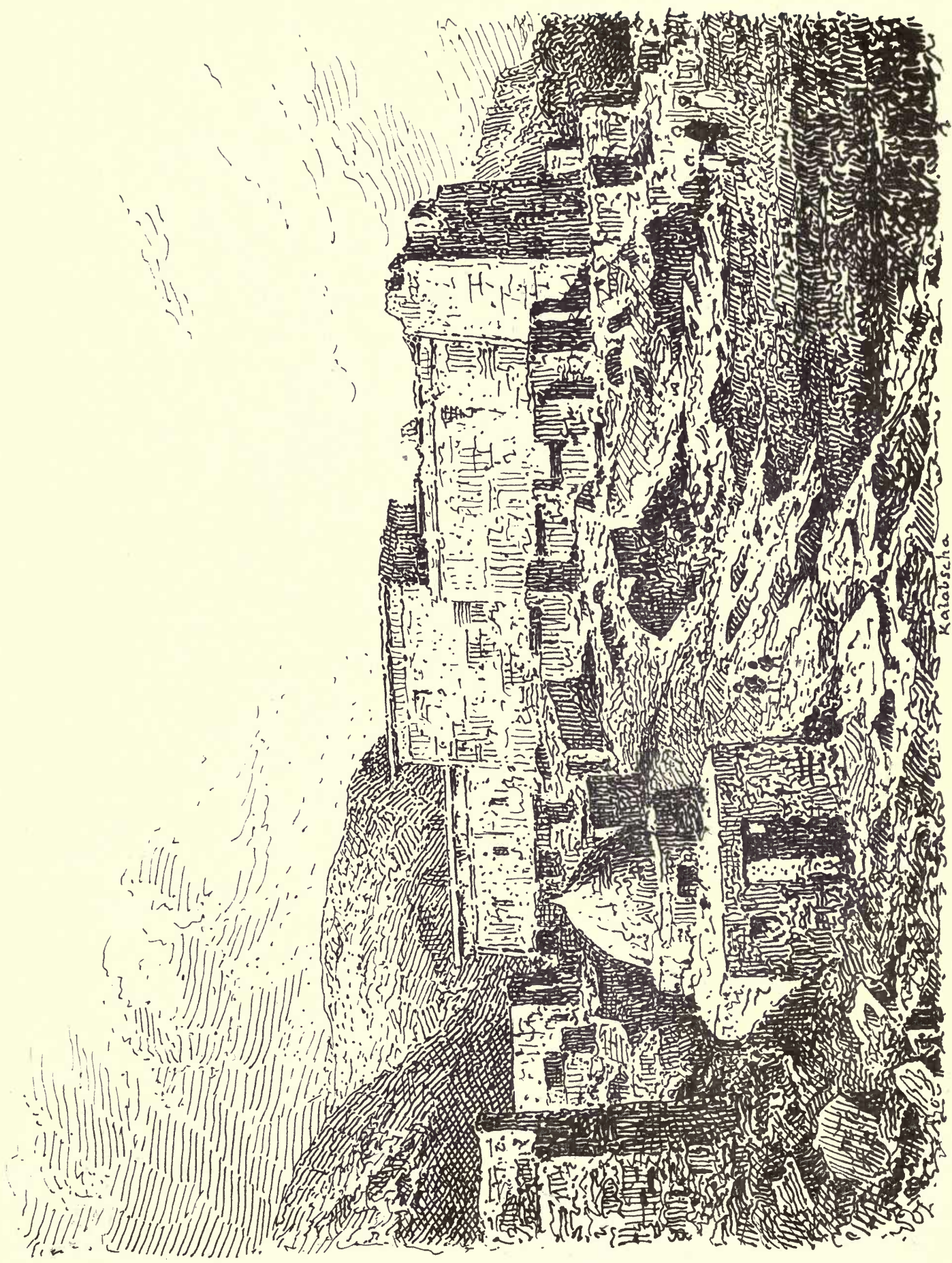
Tournay Cathedral. (*John O. Scott, Esq.*) Tournay Cathedral is, both on account of its great size, and also of its architectural excellence, one of the most interesting cathedrals in Belgium. Its erection was commenced in the year 1066, when the nave was built. The transept followed in 1146, and the existing choir in 1338.

The exterior is extremely striking, chiefly on account of its group of five lofty steeples, which are unequalled by those of any other building in the country. The see of Tournay was long united with that of Noyon.



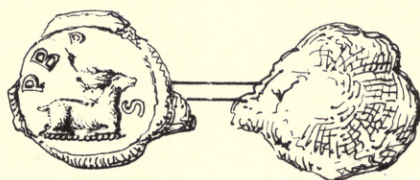
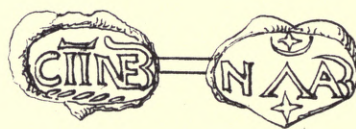
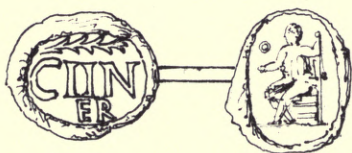
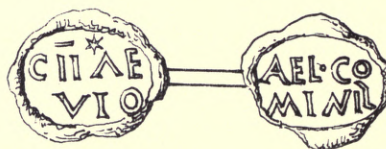
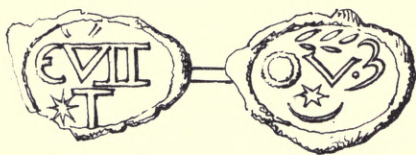
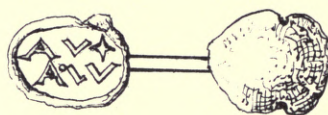
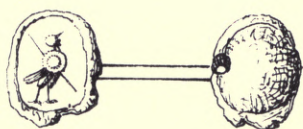
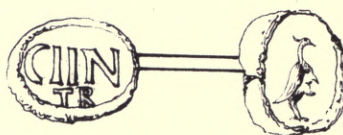
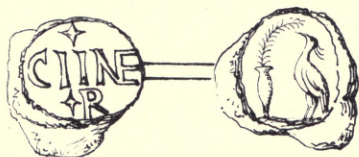
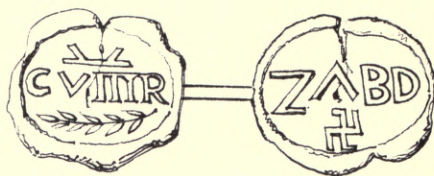
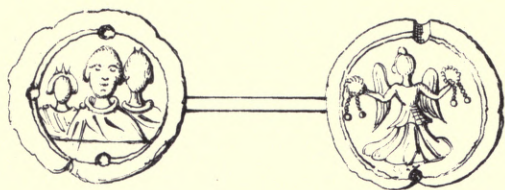
Tomb of Absalom

Tomb of Absalom, Jerusalem. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This is one of the most remarkable of the tombs in the valley of Jehosaphat, on the opposite side of the Cedron, looking from the wall of the Haram. The lower part is cut out of the solid rock; the upper part, a cylindrical drum with a sort of conical roof, is built with good masonry, and rather large blocks of stone. It has also some enrichment. The work of the cupola seems quite as late as the beginning of the Christian era, perhaps much later. There is no reason for connecting this portion of the monument, at any rate, with the time of Absalom.



Kalabscha

Kalabscha, in Nubia. (*Rev. J. L. Petit*). This is a late Egyptian temple, probably of the date of Augustus. It has a fine portico and gateway towers, and is one of the largest Nubian temples. The whole building forms an imposing mass. In the hill behind is a beautiful rock temple of the earlier period of Egyptian architecture. Kalabscha is situated above the first cataract of the Nile.



LEADEN SEALS.

Leaden Seals. (*Mrs Beckett.*) These are specimens of leaden seals found, some at Felix-Stowe, in Sussex, some at Brough-under-Stanemore, Westmoreland, in the Roman station there, and one at Combe Down, near Bath, on the site of a Roman villa. A few of these are described in Mr Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii, p. 197, and are supposed to have been attached to packages of merchandise, or military accoutrements. The originals are in the British Museum, in the collection of Miss Hill, Castle Bank, Appleby, and in that of Mr Cruikshank, of Combe Down, near Bath.

List of Plates.

FRONTISPIECE (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*)

Diocese of Canterbury.

PORCH OF SHOREHAM CHURCH, KENT.

Chichester.

OLD HOUSE AT MAYFIELD, SUSSEX.

SOUTH HAYLING CHURCH, HANTS.

Salurn.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY, WILTS.

Bath and Wells.

TRENT HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Exeter.

BISHOP OLDHAM'S CHANTRY, EXETER CATHEDRAL.

MYLOR CHURCH, CORNWALL.

Gloucester and Bristol.

GATEWAY AT KINGSWOOD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester.

ROWINGTON CHURCH.

Lichfield.

OLD BRIDGE AT BURTON-ON-TRENT.

WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

THE OLD HALL AT HARDWICK.

PEPPER HILL, SALOP.

AUDLEY CHURCH, STAFFORDSHIRE (2 plates).

WALTON AND COTTON'S FISHING HOUSE, ON THE DOVE.

Lincoln.

SOUTHWELL MINSTER.

ABBAY GATE, WORKSOP.

CLERKSON'S HALL, MANSFIELD.

Peterborough.

ASHBY S. LEDGERS HALL, NORTHANTS.

RUINS OF HEMINGTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Norwich.

OLD SUFFOLK HOUSES

ICKLINGHAM CHURCHES, SUFFOLK.

METTINGHAM CASTLE, AND COVE-HITHE CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

S. Asaph.

CHIRK CASTLE, DENBIGHSHIRE.

S. David's

OLD RECTORY AT ANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

LAMPHEY COURT, DITTO.

UPTON CASTLE, DITTO

LLANBADARN VAWR, NEAR ABERYSTWITH, CARDIGANSHIRE.

Ireland

KILCOOLY ABBEY, CO. TIPPERARY.

CLON A MICKLAN CASTLE, DITTO.

Scotland.

DRUIDICAL CIRCLE IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

Appendix.

Foreign Sketches, &c.

RUINED CHAPEL AT MAGADINO

WOODEN STAIR-TURRET AT CHARTRES.

TOURNAY CATHEDRAL.

TOMB OF ABSALOM, JERUSALEM.

TEMPLE AT KALABSCHA, IN NUBIA.

LEADEN SEALS.

PRINTED FOR THE ILAM ANASTATIC DRAWING SOCIETY,
BY M. HOON, ASHBOURNE.

1866.

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